The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,262.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	„ 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4	0
Repetition	„ 2	0
First insertion, each line	„ 0	6
Second insertion	„ 0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	„ 1	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BROWN—February 5th, at the Powder Works, Mazagon, Margaret, the only and beloved infant of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Brown, aged 6 months and 3 days.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

LANE—March 1st, Mrs. Bruce Lane, of a son, still-born.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

LYS—February 26th, at Dugshai, Mrs. Lys, widow of the late George Dobrie Lys, P. W. D partment, of a daughter.

WELDON—February 23rd, at Russuck, near Pinddadun Khan, the wife of Crawford X. Weldon, Esq., of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ Linga	25th	9th
„ Bahrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	8th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	9th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., J. H. ATKINSON, Commander, will be despatched as above on 17th March.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about............ 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on............ 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., R. TAUNTON, Commander, will be despatched to Kurrachee as an extra Steamer on 8th March.

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., C. TICKELL, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	6	20
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Colombo		21	„ Galle	14	
„ Galle	7		„ Colombo		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Madras	16	30	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The steam ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., A. IRVINE, Commander, will be despatched as above, on the 15th March, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers or the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ..Dep	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore „	Sunday.
Vingorla „	Sunday.	Calicut „	Sunday.
Goa „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta „	Monday.	Mangalore „	Tuesday.
Mangalore „	Tuesday.	Compta „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa „	Wednesday.
Calicut „	Wednesday.	Vingorla „	Thursday.
Beypore „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry „	Thursday.
Cochin ..Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 10th March at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to and from Mandavee THREE TIMES A MONTH, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following dates:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay - -Dep.	1st, 10th & 20th.	Mandavee -Dep.	6th, 16th & 26
Varavul - „	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Dwarka - „	6th, 16th & 2
Mangarole - „	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Pore Bunder „	7th, 17th & 27
Pore Bunder „	4th, 14th & 24th.	Mangarole - „	7th, 17th & 2
Dwarka - „	4th, 14th & 24th.	Varavul - „	8th, 18th & 2
Mandavee -Arr.	5th, 15th & 25th.	Bombay -Arr	9th, 19th & 2

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on the 1 th instant, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.	
Bombay - -Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa - -Dep.	Monday
Hurnee - „	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla - „	Monday
Unjunwell - „	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan - „	Monday
Jyghur - „	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore - „	Tuesday
Rutnagherry „	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry „	Tuesday
Jytapore - „	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur - „	Wednesday
Malwan - „	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell - „	Wednesday
Vingorla - „	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee - „	Wednesday
Goa - -Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay - -Arr.	Wednesday

The Steamer "KARANJAH," will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 14th March.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

FOR LONDON.

THE first class Ship "L... PANTO," Captain WALKER, will ... with quick despatch, the greater part of ... Cargo being engaged. For particulars apply to STOEHR, PRIGGER & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's new and magnificent Ship "HYDRAB..." (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. HARLEY, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 26th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 S. S. "TY... MOUTH" 1410 Tons, lately arrived from China. Apply to Messrs. GEVER... SON & Co., or to Captain FOSTER, on board.

Forbes Street, 2nd March 1866.

FOR BORDEAUX.

THE first class French ... "MARIE ET LOUISE," Captain ..., having nearly the whole of her Cargo engaged, will sail for the above Port end of March. For Freight or Passage apply to DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE'S SONS & Co., Agents.

FOR HAVRE.

THE fine Ship "MATILDA ATHELING," Captain ..., having already engaged the greater portion of her Cargo, will proceed with all despatch to the above port. For particulars of Freight, &c., Apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th February 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class............£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class............£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

TO SUEZ.

First Class............£45 }
Second Class............£25 } „

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1500 Tons, Captain MORISON, will be despatched about 20th March.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class............£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class............„ 37 5 0 } Transit in Egypt.
Third Class............„ 23 5 0 }

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co. Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN AND JEDDO.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "LORD CLYDE," as above, on the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage (natives only) apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 6th March.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Mahaluckshmi*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain CORNEY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship *Alma*, COMPERE, Master, from Bordeaux, are requested to send off Boats at once, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain COMPERE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

HAHN, KUHN & Co.,
Agents for Ship *Alma*.

Opposite Graham's Buildings, 7th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Planet*, NATTRASS, Commander, from London, are requested to sign the Average Bond now being circulated, and to take delivery of their Goods at once. Failing their doing so, Captain NATTRASS will be compelled to land the Cargo without further notice, as the Ship is leaking from damage sustained from grounding on the Prongs while entering the Harbour.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents Ship *Planet*.

7th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Merchantman*, MOURILYAN, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain MOURILYAN will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain MOURILYAN.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Stalwart*, WILSON, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain WILSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

MR. J. CAMPBELL ceased to be a PARTNER in our Firm from the 1st of March 1866.

SCOTT, McCLELLAND & Co.,
Civil Engineers.

8th March 1866.

DE MELLO & Co., Land Agents, Merchants, and General Brokers, No. 30, Meadow Street, opposite the Bombay Bank.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Outfitter, will remove on the 1st of March to the new and extensive premises, 30, Meadow Street, lately occupied by the Bhattia Financial, opposite the Bank of Bombay.

21st February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

THE undersigned have on sale at their Godown a large quantity of BLASTERING GUN POWDER of the best quality, and PATENT FUZE, on the following Price:—

BLASTERING GUN POWDER at 14 Rs. per cwt.
PATENT FUZE............at 60 Rs. per Barrel.

HEPTOOLLA ALLYBHOY & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort.

[redacted]

NOTICES.

THE business carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., since 31st August 1865, will henceforth be carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, PENNEY & Co.

C. C. PENNEY.

6th March 1866.

WITH reference to the following Advertisement appearing in TO-DAY'S Newspapers, viz.:—

"The business carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co. since 31st August 1865, will henceforth be carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, PENNEY & Co.

"6th March 1866. "C. C. PENNEY."

The undersigned HENRY ROGERS gives Notice that such Advertisement was issued without his authority or consent, and that Mr. C. C. PENNEY has no right to carry on business as he proposes.

HENRY ROGERS.

Bombay, 7th March 1866.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Shareholders holding ALLOTMENT PAPERS or PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to send them in and to have them exchanged for SHARE CERTIFICATES.

R. BALCRUSTNA, Manager.

7, Church Lane, 5th March 1866.

THE LONDON ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—No further applications for SHARES will be received after SATURDAY the 10th inst.

ROBERT HANNAY,
Managing Director, pro. tem.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

MR. JOHN T. T. BROWN,
UNDERTAKER, SCULPTOR, AND ENGRAVER,
No. 9, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

SHORTLY EXPECTED from England—Monuments, Tombs, Crosses with Pedestals, and Head and Foot Stones, with Curb Stones (and Iron Rails) of Marble, Portland Stone and Red Polished Granite. Plans of same can be seen at any time and orders registered.

NOTICE.—FOREST DEPARTMENT, POONA COLLECTORATE.—Will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Mamlutdar's Cutcherie, Haveilley, on the 9th April 1866, about 22,000 TEAK RAFTERS, hewn this season, in the above Districts, all removed out of the Forests and lying near the line of road between Singurh and Poona. Also at the same time and place will be sold about 200 Candies of FIREWOOD.

Further particulars of sale can be obtained on application to the Mamlutdar or to the undersigned on tour in the Sattara Collectorate.

W. G. HILLIARD,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Poona and Sattara.

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Camp Indoolee, 2nd March 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST,
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at its Office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on MONDAY the 19th March 1866, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions, passed at the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 14th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Messrs. Rughunath Ramchundra, Temooljee Pestonjee, and Rughunath Damodhur be appointed Liquidators, and that a remuneration of 1 per cent. on the amount of recovery be divided amongst them.

RUGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 19th February 1866.

NOTICE—CHUNAM!! Companies, Contractors, or other Parties in Bombay can be supplied with CHUNAM of the best description, from the "Verawul Harbour Works," at moderate prices. Applications to be addressed to EDWARD BALIOL SCOTT, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Verawul Kattywar.

Samples of the CHUNAM may be procured at Messrs. SOONDERJEE, NANJEE & Co., Bazaar Gate, Bombay.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," "A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. TAYLOR and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide, daily expected.

Portland Cement.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.

Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.

Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

CHARLES MONNET & Co., COMMISSION, MESS, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

1, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

C. M. & Co., having commenced business as above, request the favour of the patronage of the inhabitants of Bombay and the Presidency. Their business will be conducted under the management of Mr. GUSTAVE MONNET, whose experience in India, and trade connexions in Europe, offer a sure success for all commissions entrusted to the Firm. The public are invited to inspect the stock of useful and ornamental articles now on view at their establishment. The following list give a portion of the stock now available: Leather Trunks, Travelling and Courier Bags, Carpet and Water Proof Bags, Railway and Carriage Wrappers (Waterproof and otherwise), Witney Blankets, Morocco Skins, Patent Velvet Rugs, Patent enamelled iron Cooking and Washing Utensils, Japanned Cash and Deed Boxes, Toilet Combs, Brushes, &c.; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes; Clothes, Horse, Carpet, Plate, Paint, &c., Brushes, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Lead and Slate everpointed Pencils, Portable Writing Cases, Letter-weighing Machines, Patent Keyless Padlocks, Adult and Young Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Meerschaum and Briarwood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cheroot Cases, Pipe Stems, Cheroot-holders, Match and Fusee Boxes, Tobaccos, Riding and Driving Whips, Walking Sticks in great variety; Walking Stick Campstools, Single and Double Harness, Bridles and Girths, Electro-plated Ware, Gentlemen's Doe Skin Driving Gloves, Gentlemen's Braces, Portable Dressing Cases, Hand Mirrors of sizes, Corsets and Crinolines, Hair Nets (plain and fancy), Tortoiseshell Bracelets, Jet Chains; Guns, Rifles and Revolvers, from best London Makers, Powder and Shot, Flasks and Belts, Powder Cannisters, Powder Measures from 2½ to 5 drms, Patent Cartridge Fillers, Patent Rifle-shot and Game Markers, Patent Cap Holders, Dog Calls and Collars, Drinking Flasks with Cups, Hunting Knives; a first class Electro-plated Telescope in Mahogany case, complete, with Stand, &c. (very handsome) by Bland, London; a powerful Microscope in case complete with objects, Microscopic Portraits &c.; the Game of Croquet; Parlour Battledoor and Shuttlecock; a large assortment of Toys; Fancy and Carriage Clocks; a small collection of first Class English Gold and Silver Watches, highly recommended.

Out-Station orders promptly and carefully attended on receipt of remittance.

Bombay, 8th February 1866.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and Act VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India, and IN THE MATTER OF THE WINDING UP OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).

ALL PERSONS who are SHAREHOLDERS or who claim to be Shareholders (and as such claim to be entitled to participate in the distribution of the assets) in the INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED), are hereby required on or before the fifteenth day of March next, to bring or send their Letters of Allotment and Receipts for payment of the FIRST CALL to me in my Office, in the Elphinstone Circle, for examination and registration. Unregistered holders of Scrip are required to produce also duly executed deeds of transfer, blank forms of which may be obtained at my Office.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.

Dated Bombay, the 16th February 1866.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED), *in Liquidation*.—NOTICE is hereby given, that no person or body corporate will be recognised as having any interests in any share of the International Financial Corporation (Limited) save the original holders of shares allotted to them, who have complied with all the terms and conditions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the said Corporation, and persons and bodies corporate who have acquired shares by deed of transfer and who cause their names and the number of their shares to be registered by the Official Liquidator on or before the *fifteenth* day of *March next*.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.

Dated Bombay, the 16th February 1866.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED), *in Liquidation*.—NOTICE.

Distribution of Assets.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a first distribution of assets of this Company amongst the *registered Shareholders* thereof at the rate of Rupees twenty-two and annas eight (Rs. 22-8 as.) per share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the undersigned) will be made on and after the 19th March next, by Dividend Warrants or Cheques payable at the Bank of Bombay, for which application is to be made at my Office in the Elphinstone Circle between the hours of 12 and 3. Shareholders are required to produce their Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.

Dated Bombay, the 16th February 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice. No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP between us, the undersigned, HENRY ROGERS and CHARLES CAMPBELL PENNEY, under the name and firm of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of August last, and that no further business will be carried on under that name and firm from this date.

HENRY ROGERS.
C. C. PENNEY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, No. 5, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, 20th instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Directors' Report and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.

To elect a Director in the room of Merwanjee Nusserwanje Bhownuggur, Esq., resigned

To elect an Auditor in the room of Mr. S. Read, who retires, but is eligible for re-election.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

THE BOMBAY GRAIN COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The following Resolution was passed unanimously at a Meeting of Shareholders on MONDAY the 5th instant:—

"That in the opinion of this Meeting the affairs of the Bombay Grain Company (Limited) have been fairly wound up."

R. HANNAY, } Liquidators.
A. E. ASHLEY, }

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of THE BOMBAY GRAIN COMPANY (LIMITED) having been wound up, and the accounts of the Liquidators approved, a final payment of Rupees Sixteen and Annas Eight per Share, will be made to the Shareholders on and after THURSDAY the 15th instant, at the Office of Messrs. Grey & Co., on delivery of Receipts for the first Call.

R. HANNAY, } Liquidators,
A. E. ASHLEY, }
Bombay Grain Company (Limited).

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Apollo Street, on the 15th of March 1866, at 3 P. M. precisely, for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet.
2. To appoint Directors in the room of the present ones, who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To fix the remuneration of the present, and to elect new Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd March to the 16th March, both days inclusive.

By order,
D. J. KENNELLY, Secretary.

FURTHER NOTICE.—MR. W. W. BURN, a Shareholder, has notified his intention to submit a proposition at this Meeting of Shareholders, called for the 15th proximo, to the effect that each Share of the Company should be divided into five of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 with Rs. 1,200 paid up.

Bombay, 28th February 1866.

JEWELLERY.—An elegant selection of the latest novelties in BRACELETS, LOCKETS, PINS, BROOCHES, BUTTONS, EAR-RINGS, CHARM-RINGS, SCARF RINGS, &c. &c. has just been received and exposed for inspection.

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TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of DR. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8

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24th February 1866.

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Medow Street, Established 1850.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on THURSDAY the 15th day of March 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

The sanction of the Bench to be asked to the following proposals of the Municipal Commissioner, which have been provisionally sanctioned by the Standing Committee:

1. The purchase of certain ground in Girgaum for the erection of Public Necessaries.
2. The completion of that portion of the Gilder Road between Grant Road and Cammatteepoora Foras Road, and the construction of the new embankment beyond.
3. The removal of the Chinch Bunder Town Sweeping Siding, and the construction of a new Siding near Boree Bunder.
4. The terms of the Government lease of the Coorla Swamp.
5. The payment of Mr. W. Ashdown of a gratuity equal to two months' salary on his discharge; and payment to Mahadowrow Moroba of three months' salary on similar grounds.
6. Six months' leave to England to Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, on full pay (Major Henderson undertaking that there shall be no extra expense to the Municipality on account of his absence), and the payment of his Passage Money both ways on condition of his qualifying under Captain Shaw, of the London Fire Brigade, as Superintendent of the Bombay Fire Brigade.
7. The payment at once was required of the Bench's contribution towards the Survey, in modification of the Budget Resolution.
8. Letters from Mr. Bulkley, Executive Engineer Main Drainage Works, to the Clerk of the Peace, on the subject of infringement of his agreement by the Municipal Commissioner's order, that he shall act under the superintendence of Mr. Russell Aitkin.
9. The Municipal Commissioner to ask the sanction of the Bench to Mr. Thwaites' acting allowance as Executive Engineer Drainage Works.
10. Tender accepted by the Municipal Commissioner for filling in the new Market site on the Esplanade.
11. A memorandum by Mr. Under Secretary Jacomb, No. 110, dated 15th January 1866, forwarding copy of a Government letter, No. 109 of 1866, appointing Russell Aitkin, Esquire, an Executive Engineer to the Municipality.
12. Contingent Bills for Printing Charges, &c. submitted for payment to the Worshipful Bench.
13. And (if possible) Report of the Over Bridge Committee.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 28th Feb. 1866.

NOTICES.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior ROMAN CEMENT. Apply to ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

28, Meadow Street, Bombay, 31st January 1866.

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GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY.
NARAYEN SAZBA.

Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

THE BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—At the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, on TUESDAY the 20th instant, the following, amongst other Resolutions, were passed:—

"That the Meeting be adjourned till this day month, the 20th March, for the declaration of a Dividend."

"That the proposition of the Directors to increase the Capital of the Company to One Crore of Rupees, by the issue of 5,000 additional Shares, to be offered to the present Shareholders at par, be adopted."

At the Meeting which was afterwards made special, the following Resolution was passed:—

"That this Meeting is of opinion that it is desirable to make up the future accounts of the Company to the 31st December in each year, and that Clause 89 of the Company's Articles of Association, which provides that they shall be made up to the 30th September or 31st March, be altered accordingly."

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY the 20th March next, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of declaring a Dividend and confirming the above Resolutions.

By order of the Directors,
J. J. COGSWELL, Manager.

Calcutta, 27th February 1866.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depôt there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the name of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farrington Street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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WANTED, a BUNGALOW at Matheran, for 3 months (March, April and May). Apply to "I. W. H.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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TO LET, a well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, from 1st April till 15th September next. Rent Rs. 450 per month. Apply to "B." at this Office.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, the large HOUSE and PREMISES situated at Colaba, at present occupied by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq. Apply to GEORGE WHITLEY, Secretaries, Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

7th March 1866.

TO BE LET, a comfortably furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, for about 7 months, from 1st April. Rent Rs. 500. Apply to MACNEE, THOMSEN & Co., Rampart Row.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particulars apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TO LET, for the season, FURNISHED BUNGALOWS on Matheran, Khandalla, and Mahableshwur Hills. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), a comfortable, airy BUNGALOW in Falkland Road, suitable for a large Family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET AT POONA, from the 1st of May 1866, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, in the New Neutral Lines, containing Dining, Drawing Rooms and Godown, two large Bed Rooms, Dressing and Bath Rooms, with accommodation for Servants, Horses and Carriages. Apply to Messrs. MORGAN and BALKHRISHNA, Auctioneers and Commission Agents, Poona.

Poona, 21st February 1866.

TO LET, from 15th March to 31st May, a well furnished commodious BUNGALOW on the Hill at Bandora. Rent moderate. Apply to "I. G. B." care of *Times of India*.

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TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE No., 7, Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from 15th January 1866.

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Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

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TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO BE LET, at Breach Candy, a splendid upper roomed BUNGALOW, occupied by ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., with immediate possession. Apply to MR. M. B. VICCAJEE, Custom House.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. FORBES & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

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A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 15.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

WE have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India*. Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan.* 12.

THE *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Macum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan.* 6.

THE *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan.* 24.

WE have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office.—*Mofussilite, Jan.* 13.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December* 30.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC FOR 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its prices, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press*.—*Deccan Herald, Jan.* 29.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette*. The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan.* 27.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SPRUCE DEALS.—TO BE SOLD, 6,542 SPRUCE DEALS and 324 DEAL ENDS, ex *Bechardass Ambaidass*, from Liverpool. Apply to ROPER, PRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a LIGHT PHAETON, with a pair of good going Chestnuts, and a set of double Harness, for ... ... Rs. 1,600

A very light Office SHIGRAM, with grey Horse and Harness, for ... ... „ 1,200

A PIANO, by Schroder, with a Harmonican attached ... ... „ 700

Apply to J. MACNEE, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, a good Milch COW and CALF. Apply to CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, Dubash.

FOR SALE—A CHEAP BARGAIN—a fast trotting MARE, very quiet, goes in Harness without the use of a Whip. Price Rupees 250. To be seen daily from 2 to 5 P. M. Apply to No. 11, Forbes Street. N. SORABJEE & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE—

Fresh batch of best Assam TEA.

Fresh batch of Gillon's Stores, JAM, JELLY, FISH, SOUP, OATMEAL, BARLEY, SAUSAGES, GINGER CORDIAL, Ex *Naval Brigade*.

JUST TO HAND,

A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.

Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at Akolah, Berar, the property of a Gentleman—a very commodious pucka-built BUNGALOW, containing a large drawing-room, dining-room, dressing and bed-rooms, bath-rooms, store-room, matey's room, and extensive verandah, with an extensive range of substantially built out-houses, consisting of stables, coach-houses, bullock shed, poultry and fowl houses, store-room and cook-room—with a spacious court yard and cistern, with a sweet water well in the compound. The whole occupying about nine acres of land.

Plans of the dwelling-houses, together with those of the out-houses &c., may be seen, and all particulars ascertained, on applying at the Office of the undersigned.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.,
2, Forbes Street, Fort.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

BACK BAYS close at 4,800 premium; Elphinstones 125; New Elphinstones 200 premium; Mazagons 1,300; Freres 700; United Victorias 2,475 per share; Bombay Bank shares 49 premium; Commercials 12½ premium; Credit Mobilier 1½ premium; Old Financials 2¼ discount. Market dull and gradually declining.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1⅝d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1⅝d. to 2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s 1¾d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99
Do.	60 Do. do.	98
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	213

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	Rs. 90
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	" 93
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36	} " 88¾
" " " " " 1842-43	
" " " " " 1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	" 102¾
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	" 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent.	" 108¼

PRICE CURRENT, 8th March 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (April and May)	440 to 445
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)	445 to 450
Surat and Broach (New)	430 to 335
Porebunder (New)	410 to 420
Veeraval (New)	415 to 425
Khandeish (New)	420 to 425
Dharwar (Sawginned)	440 to 445
Ditto (now ready)	460 to 465
Hinghunghaut (New)	450 to 455

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 8.

Honner, Major W. R., Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Kamptee.

Harris, Lieutenant H. S., 36th Regiment M. N. I., on medical certificate, from Kamptee.

Stileman, Major, 15th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Mhow.

Tanner, Captain H. C. B., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Nagpore.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 8.

Elliot, Captain, 4th K. O. Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.

Gray, Major W., Staff Corps, on leave, to Mahableshwar.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 7th March 1866.

Captain H. B. Urmston, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Punjaub, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Major Edmund Campbell, Cadre 3rd European Regiment, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant Colonel by Brevet.

Captain (Brevet Major) Henry Ebenezer Jacob, 18th N. I., having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant Colonel by Brevet.

Colonel J. D. Stewart, Commandant H. M.'s 25th Regiment N. L. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on private affairs, under the old furlough regulations, to commence from date of embarkation.

Captain Peter Dods, having completed twenty years' service, six of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Major.

Captain Samuel Joseph Thorp, Cadre 3rd European Regiment, having completed twenty years' service, six of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Major.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 7th March.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty:—

Lieutenant J. A. Rowlandson, General List.

Lieutenant E. G. E. Sabben, 17th Regiment N. I.

Captain A. G. Mayne, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant W. F. Sandwith, Cadre 3rd European Regiment.

Ensign E. L. Clarke, 103rd Foot, is appointed Interpreter to the Regiment.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to do duty with a detachment of Invalids and time-expired men proceeding to England on board the ship *Beaumaris Castle*:—

Captain J. McD. Elliot, 1/4 Foot, to command; Captain N. Kirkland, 106th Foot, to do duty; Captain C. Frankland, 103rd Foot, to do duty; and Assistant Surgeon W. Orr, 1/18 Foot, in medical charge.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Captain W. C. Lester, Staff Corps, from 28th February to 27th March; and Surgeon Major W. Thorn, Acting Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals M. D. A., Medical Establishment, from 1st March to 1st April, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant J. T. Ferguson, Adjutant 26th Regiment N. I., Staff Corps, from 24th February to 24th March; Major F. Roome, 2nd in command 2nd Gr. N. I., from 20th February to 22nd March; and Assistant Surgeon E. Sexton, in medical charge 6th Regiment N. I., for 30 days, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 7th March 1866.

Mr. W. Sandwith is appointed Joint Judge and Sessions Judge at Dharwar.

The Honorable the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have sanctioned the adjournment for six weeks, from the 9th April next, of the several Civil Courts in the Sattara District excepting that at Kurrar.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned officers with the powers contemplated in Act XIII. of 1859 in the Poona District:—

Mr. W. Salmon, Acting Sub-Collector of Sholapoor and Assistant to the Magistrate of Poona.

Mr. C. R. Ovans, First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona.

Mr. W. A. East, Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona.

Captain W. A. Gillespie, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Hydrabad District (Sind), is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Mr. W. B. Mulock, Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Khandeish District.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 21 of Act XV. of 1865, to appoint the following persons to be Delegates to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsee District Matrimonial Court of Surat:—

Messrs. Rustomjee Khursetjee Modi; Kaikushroo Dadabhoy Dustoor; Manikjee Cursetjee Doctor; Kaikushroo Hormusjee Alpaiwalla; Pestonjee Burjorjee Entee; Byramjee Pestonjee Doctor; Merwanjee Uspiniarjee; Jamajee Bomonjee Bhownuggree; Muncherjee Sorabjee; Pestonjee Framjee; Cursetjee Byramjee; Shapoorjee Sorabjee Mogul; Bomonjee Byramjee; Rustomjee Sorabjee Dullal; Bomansha Byramjee Mehtajee; and Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Dustur.

Captain J. H. Drummond, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country, has been promoted to the grade of Assistant Superintendent from the 10th ultimo.

Mr. W. Williams, Deputy Conservator of Forests in the Tanna Collectorate, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, under Section XVI. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. A. A. Borradaile to be Sub-Collector of Broach, continuing to act as Collector and Magistrate of Kaira.

Mr. G. Norman to be Deputy Commissioner of Customs P. D., continuing to act as Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald to act as Sub-Collector of Broach.

Mr. C. B. Pritchard to act as 1st Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Tanna.

Mr. W. M. Salmon to be 1st Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, continuing to act as Sub-Collector of Sholapoor.

Mr. J. B. Richey to be Extra 1st Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. J. H. Grant to act as Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur during the absence of Mr. D'Oyly.

Mr. G. Waddington to act as 1st Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. C. W. Bell, to be 2nd Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Poona.

Mr. J. King to be 2nd Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Tanna.

Mr. J. Hope to be 2nd Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kulladghee.

Mr. H. J. Stokes to be 2nd Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Surat, continuing to act as 2nd Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar.

Mr. W. B. Mulock to be 2nd Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Khandesh.

Mr. W. Woodward to be Acting 2nd Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Surat.

Assistant Surgeon J. Cruickshank is appointed to act as Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor.

Captain (Brevet Major) G. A. Searle, 35th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Public Works Department as Executive Engineer 4th Grade and posted to the Canara Division.

Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy is appointed Builder Surveyor to the port under Act II. of 1864, vice Jehangeer Nowrojee Wadia, deceased.

Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy is appointed Master Builder of Her Majesty's Dockyard, vice Jehangeer Nowrojee Wadia, deceased.

The following copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, dated 31st January 1866, is published:—

"India Office, London, 31st January 1866.

To His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Bombay.

Sir,—Mr. A. D. Robertson, C. S., has been granted an extension of leave for five months, on sick certificate.

The undermentioned Uncovenanted Servants have been permitted to return to their duty on your Establishment, on the dates specified, without prejudice to their appointments, viz:—

Mr. W. H. Price, 27th December 1865.

Mr. E. Hingley, 2nd Mail in January 1866.

Mr. H. Morland, 27th January 1866.

Mr. J. Gregory, 12th January 1866.

The following Officers have also been permitted to return to their duty, viz:—

Mr. C. B. Pritchard, C. S.

Mr. J. E. C. Pryce (Uncovenanted).

I have the honour to be, &c.,

C. WOOD."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAR.			
8 Benares (s)	White	Hongkong, Feb. 15.
	Ticonderoga	Rice	Singapore, Feb. 18.

DEPARTURES.

MAR.		
8 Indore (s)	Gaine	Hongkong.
Beaumaris Castle	Gardiner	London.
Lady Frere	Jenkins	Liverpool.
Premabhoy Hemabhoy	Williams	New York.
Comorin (s)	Taunton	Kurrachee.
Flor de Mar	Nacoda	Mozambique.
Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Lovett	Varavul.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *William Wilson*, for Liverpool.

S.S. *Martaban*, for Kurrachee.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—February 28th, steamer *Dalhousie*, ships *Clydesdale*, *Devonport*, and barque *Gustave* and *Louis*; March 1st, barque *Richmond*.

DEPARTURES.—February 28th, ship *Saint Hilda*; March 1st, ship *James Livesay*, and a ship (numbers undistinguishable).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a good CLERK. Apply Gas Office, 1, Church Lane, Fort.

TYEBJEE PRESS COMPANY.—FOR SALE, ten SHARES in this Company, at a moderate price. Apply to "N. B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, till the end of October, a furnished HOUSE on the seashore, Malabar Hill. For particulars apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

TO LET.—Convenient CHAMBERS for Barristers and OFFICES for Lawyers and Merchants TO LET in Apollo Street, close to the Court. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

NOTICE.—In conformity with the wish of His Highness the Maharajah, the MYSORE RACES will take place in the month of July of this year, as usual.

A Prospectus will be issued very shortly.

A. A. HINTON, Honorary Secretary.

Mysore, 28th February 1866.

TENDERS are invited for the removal of a portion of the present Roof of the Byculla Club and the substitution of Corrugated Iron. The Tiles to be taken in part payment.

For particulars apply to the Steward on the spot.

R. HOSKINS, Capt. R. A., Honorary Secretary.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO LET, the DWELLING HOUSE situated at Colaba, next to the Gun Carriage Factory. Apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Apollo Street, Fort.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LD.)—All persons having CLAIMS against this Company are requested to send them in to the Office of the undersigned on or before the 31st instant, failing which the Company will be wound up without reference to their Claims.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,

Bombay, 1st March 1866. Rampart Row.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Holders of Indo-Egyptian and London Bank Scrip are requested to send in their SHARE CERTIFICATES to this Office that they may be examined, and CERTIFICATES of the National Bank of India prepared in exchange for the same. The receipts for the CONTRIBUTORY CALL must also be produced.

By order,
J. WINDRAM, Agent.

9, Rampart Row, 8th March 1866.

GIRGAUM COACH WORKS.—MESSRS. JAMES MONCRIEFF AND THOMAS CAMPBELL, having succeeded to the business of Messrs. Collett & Co., as Coach Builders in all its Branches, most respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage and support so liberally bestowed upon them, assuring those who may favour them with their support that every care and attention shall be paid to all orders entrusted to them. The business will be conducted upon the same principle as that adopted by their predecessors.

Girgaum Road, 8th March 1866.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of STORES to the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) for twelve months, commencing April 1866.

Forms of applications with List of Stores required, together with the probable annual consumption, can be obtained at the Company's Offices at Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee, Elphinstone Circle.

Tenders to be sent in within 14 days from this date.

JOHN SYKES, Manager.

Bombay, 8th March 1866.

MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LD.).—AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Financial Association (Limited) will be held in the Offices of the Company, No. 4, Borah Bazar Street, Fort, on MONDAY the 19th March instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.—to confirm the following Resolutions unanimously passed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on Wednesday, 14th February, viz:—

1st. That the Report of the Directors and the Accounts be received.

2nd. That the Association be wound up voluntarily.

3rd. That Messrs. J. L. Brodie, G. R. Wilson, and Rustomjee Burjorjee Mody be appointed Liquidators at a remuneration of Rs. 3,000 to be equally divided between them.

By order of the Board,
E. F. VIEGAS, Accountant.

FIRE INSURANCE.

ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED),

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON,

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

Annual Income upwards of £161,000.

Office in Bombay, Church Lane.

FIRE INSURANCES of every description, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, accepted at equitable rates.

G. LUCAS KEMP, Agent.

Bombay, 1st March 1866.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
MONDAY EVENING, 12TH MARCH.

LAST NIGHT of the wonderful Magical Representation of PROFESSOR VANEK and COMPANY, Grand Wizard of the North, Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey. Extraordinary wonder of Professor Vanek.

THE VOYAGE TROUGH THE AIR.

This is one of the greatest wonders of Magic, never before seen or done in Bombay.

☞ PROFESSOR VANEK, in expressing his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay for their liberal support, informs them that this will surpass all other Representations given in Bombay. All tricks have been purposely kept back for this Night's Entertainment, as a farewell to the community.

No other opportunity will occur to see a similar Performance.

REMEMBER MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 12.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Family Tickets to admit three)	Rs. 15
Dress Circle (Single Tickets)	" 6
Dress Circle (for Children under 8 years)	" 3
Stalls	" 4
Gallery	" 3
Pit	" 2

Doors open at 8 o'clock, performance to commence at 8-45.

☞ Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.—SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.—The most extensive assortment in Bombay of every article of Silver and Electro-plate always on hand at this establishment.

Beautifully chased and engraved solid Silver Cups and Vases suitable for Sporting Prizes.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Round Dishes with Warmer and Splash Dish, moveable handles to covers, so that the set of four dishes will form sixteen separate dishes. The set of four, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes "Quadroon" pattern, with Warmer Splash Dish, handsomely chased handles and feet, with moveable handles as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes. "Beaded" pattern, complete as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro-plated and handsomely chased and engraved Soup Tureens, Rs. 175.

Tea and Coffee Services, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar Basin (with cover), and Cream Jug (with cover), from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

Tea Pots of new and rich designs, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 each.

Coffee Urns, Loysell's Patent, richly Electro-plated and engraved, Grecian pattern, with lever top, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 65.

Bottle-holders of a rich design, thickly Electro-plated, to hold Pints, Quarts or Magnums. Per pair, Rs. 20.

Richly Electro-plated chased and engraved Waiters—

8 inch from	Rs. 15 to Rs. 25
10 " "	" 20 to " 30
12 " "	" 26 to " 35
14 " "	" 32 to " 40
16 " "	" 40 to " 55

Dessert Knives and Forks with richly plated and pearl handles, and engraved blades, in French polished Mahogany cases of one dozen Knives and Forks. The set from Rs. 45 to Rs. 75.

Fish Eating Knives and Forks. Sets complete in mahogany cases, for one dozen persons, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

Fish Carvers of the newest patterns, in Morocco cases. Per pair, Rs 20 to Rs. 40.

Cruet Frames, a very large and choice assortment always kept in stock, with 4, 6 or 7 bottles. Prices from Rs. 20 to Rs. 55.

Egg Warmers—the newly invented Egg Warmer is becoming an indispensable requisite to every breakfast table—

For four Eggs	Rs. 20
" six Eggs	25

Pickle, Chutney or Preserve Frames—

With 2 Glass Jars	Rs. 25 to 40
" 3 do.	30 to 50

Bachelors' Cruet Frames for Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar and Salt, newest design, Rs. 25.

Butter Pots in the newest and best designs, from Rs. 25 to 35.

Muffin Dishes do. Each, Rs. 25.

Liqueur Frames of elegant designs, with the new round bottles with handles and Electro Silvered lip top and cover, and inside cork—

2 Bottle Frames	Rs. 50
3 Bottle do.	65

Claret Jugs, several beautiful pattern of richly Cut Glass and Electro Silver Handles and Mountings, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50.

Decanter Stands. Per pair from Rs. 14 to Rs. 25.

Beer Mugs and Tankards of the newest and best designs, from Rs. 10 to 40.

Miniature Salt Cellars, a very choice selection of these novelties in best Silver Plate, with Spoons to match, particularly adapted for presentation.

Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Plain beaded pattern	Rs. 25	0
Engraved and beaded pattern	28	0
Chased and beaded pattern	30	0
Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels)	30	0
Shell Pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins)	35	0

Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Engraved and beaded pattern	38	0
Chased and beaded, *larger size*	50	0

Spoons, Forks, &c., in the following patterns:—

Fiddle or plain pattern.

King's or Royal pattern.

Lilly pattern.

In complete sets, half sets, or in single pieces. Price list free by post on application.

CUTLERY.—The best Ivory secure handled Sheffield Cutlery—

Table Knives per doz.	Rs. 22	0
Dessert " "	" 18	0
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork)	" 7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers Knife & Fork	" 7	0
Table Steels. Each	" 1	8

⁂ Our terms of business being strictly for Cash, we charge the lowest remunerative price for our Goods, and as the prices of all articles are mentioned in our advertisements, up country Constituents will please make the necessary remittance with their orders.

7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The Creditors of the late Firm of Macindoe, Rogers and Co. are requested to meet the undersigned, HENRY ROGERS, at the Office of the Firm, No. 1, Meadow Street, on SATURDAY the 10th instant at 3 P. M.

HENRY ROGERS.

Bombay, 8th March 1866.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED), (near the Custom House, Marine Street)—This Company is prepared to WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th March 1866.

THE BUSINESS carried on by us in Bombay and Kurrachee, under the Firm of HORMARJEE BOMANJEE & Co. will, from the 1st of March, proximo, be continued in both places under the Firm of H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.

Our business will continue under the same arrangement as previous.

HORMARJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th February 1866.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 15th March at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. of the 16th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Martaban*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR——MARCH 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Friday	9th	8h. 44m. P. M.
New Moon, Saturday	17th	2h. 28m. A. M.
First Quarter, Friday	23rd	5h. 53m. P. M.
Full Moon, Saturday	31st	9h. 22m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	9	Moon in last quarter at 8-44 P.M.	6 15	6 7	3 31	3 57	7th March 1866. Time 8h. 58m. 8s. 7.
Sat.	10	Saturn on the Meridian at 3-32 A.M.	6 14	6 7	4 30	5 2	
Sun.	11	4th Sunday in Lent.	6 13	6 7	5 41	6 19	
Mon.	12	Moon passes 5° 25' N. of Jup. at 8-25 P. M.	6 12	6 8	6 57	7 34	
Tues.	13	Jupiter rises at 2-0 A.M.	6 11	6 8	8 9	8 37	
Wed.	14	Moon passes 5° 25' N. of Mars at 6-38 P. M.	6 11	6 8	9 6	9 32	
Thurs.	15	Length of day 11-58.	6 10	6 8	9 56	10 19	

NOW READY,
No. V. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

CARTOON.—Dr. H—wl—t's Battle of the Pyramids.

HALF PAGE.—Master and Pupil: or, Who Gains by it?

QUARTER PAGE.—The Hon'ble A—ley E—d—n and the *Bombay Saturday Review* of the 3rd instant.

HALF PAGE.—Military Series, No. IV.: or, the Doctor and the Orderly.

INITIAL LETTERS.—B. O. H. I. S. D. T. &c., &c.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 20	KURRACHEE	Mar. 3
AGRA	Mar. 3	LAHORE	Feb. 28
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 2	LONDON	Feb. 3
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Feb. 7
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 11	MADRAS	Mar. 3
BANGALORE	Mar. 3	MALTA	Feb. 8
CALCUTTA	Mar. 2	MEERUT	Mar. 2
CAPE	Jan. 18	OOTACAMUND	Mar. 1
CEYLON	Mar. 2	OUDH	Feb. 28
COCHIN	Feb. 24	PENANG	Feb. 25
DELHI	Mar. 3	PUNJAUB	Feb. 28
FRANCE	Feb. 4	SUEZ	Feb. 13
HONGKONG	Feb. 15	SINGAPORE	Feb. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1866.

THE assembly of a number of gentlemen in Manchester to consider some of the weightiest economical problems which concern India—while a symptom of the awakening interest in the affairs of this country—was a demonstration also of the imperfect knowledge and impractical theories which prevail even among the intelligent classes of our countrymen at home. Excepting the more energetic prosecution of public works, scarcely a suggestion of any practical utility was made at the meeting, or one which, when applied to the actual circumstances of this country, could be carried out, were the conclave of orators themselves to form the directors of Indian policy and the heads of the Indian administration. The drift of the suggestions made went simply to increase enormously the annual expenditure and to diminish more or less the annual revenue, leaving, we presume, the public works to be executed out of large and increasing loans, and the interest of the loans to be paid in a manner not condescended upon by the Manchester theorists. It is obvious that Government cannot spend more and receive less, with a balance trembling every year on the brink of a deficit; that, on the one hand, it cannot spend large sums on the improvement of cotton cultivation, the construction of roads and of canals for irrigation and transit purposes; while on the other it re-arranges the land tax throughout India on a basis which will deprive it of a great source of future revenue, and removes also its import duties to suit the convenience of Manchester. And here is the main defect of the Manchester conferences, so far as their real purport went—the speakers, generally, did not speak by the light of the Indian budgets. Random demands for more public works and random declamation against the land tax and the customs taxes, so far as they affect Manchester, pass for little, so long as no hint is given to the Chancellor of the Indian Exchequer how he is to get funds to meet the increased outlay, and to supply the diminished income caused by the abolished taxes. The hard facts and figures of Indian finance had a stubborn bearing on the questions on which Manchester undertook to enlighten the English mind. If the speakers had studied closely the Indian budgets since Mr. Wilson restored the finances of this country, and brought the means of financial salvation for us out of a chaos of disorder and mismanagement, they would have discovered several truths which would have given stability and concentration to their deliberations. They would have found that it is utterly impossible to renounce any portion of the land tax; that that tax is chiefly devoted to the purposes of general administration, and very partially to the improvement of the land from which it is drawn; and, thirdly, that the rich trading and banking classes of the community are altogether untaxed. They had a strong case against the Indian Government, and a valid reason for insisting upon an increased expenditure on public works, in the fact that the land tax is diverted from its great object, for no other very apparent reason but that the millionaires of India may enjoy a complete immunity from taxation. The attempt has been made, with imperfect success it is true, to tax the wealthy commercial classes, and so far as it did succeed it only tided the Empire over a deficit, and left a trifle more than usual to be devoted to the improvement of the land. The only taxes which at present bear upon the wealthier classes are the stamp taxes and some of the customs duties, the former amounting to two millions sterling annually, and the latter to about the same sum. That is to say, the rich traders of India pay merely about four millions sterling out of forty-five millions of revenue, while the tax on salt alone, which presses with grievous hardship upon the poor, produces nearly six millions. Now this is the secret why public works do not proceed rapidly in India, and during some years—as, for example, 1865-6—scarcely proceed at all. The rich are not taxed, and the land tax is accordingly drafted off for purposes largely alien to it, and the land is starved. The remedy obviously is to re-arrange the taxation of the country upon an equitable principle—make the wealthy traders contribute in the same proportion as the other classes of the community, and let the revenue of the land be applied as far as possible to improvement of the land; let it go to the opening up of communications, to irrigation purposes, and to the disinterring of its mineral treasures. The Government of India has obviously a duty, as State landlord, towards the land, which is not performed by devoting annually four or five millions out of a land revenue of twenty millions to "public works," part of which only are designed for the improvement of the land or opening up of communications. During our restless campaigning throughout India, the land tax has been systematically applied to the defrayal of the cost of our expeditions; it was a fund to which each Governor General persistently went, to find the means of carrying on his military operations and the ordinary administration of the State. The share that fell to public improvements was too literally a "beggar's orts," wrung from the State rather as a political and State necessity, than generously given from a large sense of the just claims of the land to a fair share of the wealth it produced. Now, however, that the Empire has reached its natural boundaries, that the subjection of the country is at an end, that its revenues are not absorbed in expensive war, costly but necessary to the preservation of peace and the good government of the people; now that wealth has grown up under the shelter of the Empire we have created, and in fact that the land tax may be let loose for its legitimate purpose, it is the more imperative on Government to atone for the spoliation of the tax in the past by a liberal application of it in future years to the construction of reproductive works. It is literally unjust that the land should be starved and defrauded of public works, while it yields a revenue of twenty millions, in order that the richest classes may go untaxed. It is unjust that the miserable ryot should be left to groan and sweat under his weary fardel of taxation or rent, or whatever sticklers for definitions may choose to call it, while the rich intermediates that fall in between them and the consumer revel in all the luxury of increasing wealth, and in the most holy innocence of taxation. We repeat let this wealthy class be taxed in proportion to theirs, and there will be money enough let loose from the land tax yearly for works of public improvement to satisfy the most energetic of developers whose creed is to convert everything, as at the touch of the wand of Midas, into gold.

So long as the permanent settlement exists in any part of India, the time is not lost that is spent in discussing the abstract question of land tenure, provided always that those who discuss it know something upon the subject. It was out of the way of Manchester, however, to enter upon the question at the recent conferences; because whichever way the tenure were settled, the settlement would not for many years affect either for better or worse the prosperity of the country, or the one great thing needful in India—the construction of works for the purposes of irrigation and transit. Manchester in its conflicting and somewhat blind way did hit the nail of India's difficulty on the head when it reiterated its persistent cry for public works. Some of the speakers thought the prosperity of India depended henceforth on the investment of British capital in India, and advocated the raising of loans to carry on the necessary improvements. There is remunerative scope for all the capital that can flow into India, but we would rather see taxation remodelled, in the first instance, on the principle we have advocated, than recourse had to the borrowing of money. But either the one way or the other, the reproach should be removed from the administration, and the work resolutely grappled with and begun. Sir John Lawrence might have added to the lustre of his great career by giving an impulse to the prosecution of works which are called for as the crowning necessities of India,—works which shall enrich all classes of people, and fill the treasure chests of the State itself. It is not too late for him to see that the taxation of the country is determined on a just and enlightened basis, nor too late to catch the burden of the Manchester "lamentation and tale of wrong."

REVIEW.

CAMBRIDGE has at length brought forth a book to open her secret recesses and habits, as Verdant Green and Tom Brown have opened those of Oxford. To an anxious father it may perhaps present a more favourable aspect than the former; but for the world in general the sketches by a Cambridge Don must be somewhat tame if not dull. Nevertheless they are well written, and will interest all old university men; for the public the author may perhaps care but little, borrowing, as he does, Milton's *dictum* "the public are owls, cuckoos, asses, apes, and dogs."

There is no fact more true or more generally unknown than that Oxford and Cambridge are not wholly given up to study and learning. By the outside world the university is supposed to consist of a body of students and their teachers. The instruction of undergraduates is considered to be the final cause of our existence;—but—"what a blessed place this would be if there were no undergraduates! Mr. Babbage has been driven wild by organ-grinders: I only wish he would change places with me for a day, and see how he likes an undergraduate learning the cornopean below and a boat's supper raging overhead. I would do away with undergraduates altogether; without them we should be a band of brothers, studying science in courts devoted to peace, praying for our founders' souls, and laying down a cellar of sound port wine."

Such a state of things as this would completely ruin our universities. If studying science, praying for founders' souls, and laying down sound port were the principal features in university life, none but profound scholars or needy seekers of pitiful emoluments would undergo it. There are many men of quite as high a type as scholars. A real athlete is a man quite as worthy of admiration as a mathematician, and, though present fashion stimulates every one to intense mental application, it is very doubtful whether the whole mass of athletic men in the universities are not as well off in after life as the mass of scholars. Athletic men, as a rule, are healthy; scholars, as a rule, are not so. The scholar gets a better income, but a worse digestion.

Amongst athletic men in the universities the most pre-eminent is the rowing man. "He exhibits all the typical characteristic tastes and habits in their most characteristic form. Rowing fulfils all the requisite conditions by which an undergraduate's life must be fitted to the image of good ... all the year round, and interferes with his duties; it requires a great deal of very hard and disagreeable work; it rubs holes in his skin, raises blisters on his hands, and gives him a chance of an occasional ducking; when pursued to excess, it may even injure his health for life; and it gives him an excuse for a periodical outburst of hilarity, which, if skilfully managed, may lead into scrapes with the authorities."

Undoubtedly boating is a curious amusement. The unhappy member of an eight has to get up much earlier than is agreeable, and then run a mile or two before breakfast. Thanks to his excessive labour, he has no lack of appetite, but no one could look back with any pleasure on those half-cooked, immense, tough beefsteaks, mutton-chops, and cocks and hens that sustained his muscular system. His allowance of wine is very small, of tobacco *nil*. Read he cannot very easily do even if he wished it, though some few overcome all things. Boating has one great evil—it works men up to the highest pitch of physical development during their university career, but cannot be pursued after it. "A man may play cricket after he has added a cubit to his girth. He may hunt as long as he can be lifted on to his horse. Fathers of families have been heard to discuss for hours the comparative merits of the St. Gervais and Grands Mulets routes to the summit of Mont Blanc, long after advancing years should have confined their ambition to Primrose Hill. But the rowing man, after three or four years of mental aberration, generally recovers his perfect sanity. He can't 'get forward' as he used. A certain protuberance of figure, strongly suggestive of Mr. Banting, impedes the freedom of his actions."

And yet to many a barrister and country clergyman the annual boat race is the event of the year. Many of the landmarks of his life are calculated by them. "The Crimean war," he will say, "broke out in the year of 'the eighteen inch race,' *i. e.*, the race when Oxford beat Cambridge at Henley by that distance."

During the last thirty years money has been increasing in the pockets of the nation at large. Undergraduates no longer run up the enormous bills that they did in our grandfathers' days, nor are the incomes of the richer fifth or sixth part of the universities so disproportionately larger than that of the rest. The consequence of this is, that hunting and pigeon-shooting have not so many votaries as of yore, but all other athletic sports have improved, and hence the increase of muscular christianity, which is doing vast benefit to the country. We are beginning to lose the people who "with a keen nose for the taint of 'worldliness' detected something wrong in all amusements that rose above the tea party pitch of boisterousness."

Stories, for the most part founded on fact, of marvellous answers to questions are traditionally handed down. In this book we have some from the author's own experience. Having been examined and examiner himself, he says—"I can believe in any degree of mental perplexity on the part of the victims to examination. I remember a youth who beat the story about Moses and the Whale by an assertion that Jonah's gourd spoke to him and reproved him. I believe a story to be authentic which recounts an unpublished addition to the parable of the good Samaritan. After repeating the Samaritan's saying to the innkeeper, 'When I come again I will repay thee,' the unlucky examiner added, 'This he said knowing that he should see his face no more.' And again, 'a youth whom I once examined informed me that St. John's Gospel was distinguished by a tone of fervent piety,' in which the other evangelists were totally wanting."

We recommend this book especially to the undergraduates of the Hindoo universities. They will learn from it what Englishmen in the same position are like, and if they follow out the writer's advice they will give up some of their own worst characteristics. The following passage applies with plenty of force to Englishmen, but ten time more to natives:—

"Undergraduates, like school-boys, consider their teachers to be beings animated by a mysterious malevolence. They may be good-natured by occasional impulses, but their main object is to enforce a compliance with certain mysterious rites, which are recommended by nothing but their own arbitrary will and pleasure."

In conclusion, we come to the question that is often asked by non-university men, what is the good of the three or four years spent as they are at Oxford and Cambridge? There is no doubt that the majority of men lose by not entering on a profession as soon as they possibly can. A youngster entering the army at seventeen or eighteen has a long start of the bachelor of arts of twenty-one. A competition-wallah, a merchant's clerk, and a doctor do the same; but we very much doubt if they get the best of it in anything but money. It has been said, and with much reason, that young Englishmen are very preferable to young Germans and Frenchmen, because they have been kept "boys" so much longer. A French boy of sixteen generally assumes the air of a full grown man and is, almost invariably, a prig. An Englishman is a boy up to twenty-four; that is, he is young and not *blasé*; fresh, and and not worn down with *ennui*. Lytton Bulwer's "Henry Pelham" is much more suitable to a French than English character:—

"Though Mr. Arnold sneers at us for calling ourselves the best breed in the universe, I don't think there are many better, and I have endeavoured to show that we carry into our intellectual pursuits much of the same tough, indomitable vigour that even one can see exhibited in bone and muscle. We don't turn out very many learned men—the temptations to practical life in England are too overpowering; but we turn out plenty of hard-headed, energetic men, fit to fight a good battle in the world."

How soon will a Hindoo Don be able to say the same of Hindoo students?

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Private Telegram.

LIVERPOOL, 6TH MARCH, 2-30 P. M.

Fair Dhollera 16d.

Market steady.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 8TH MARCH.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half, 8¼ premium. Fives 3½ premium. Fours 12½ discount.

Document Bills, 2s. 1⅞d.

Dead weight 20s. nominal light.

Freight 50s. nominal.

Cotton 50s. nominal.

Interest on loans 10 per cent. Money Market little demand.

40 inch Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 7-14.

No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 6-4.

COCONADA, 7th March.

Steamer *Asia*, from Vizagapatam, in sight.

BIMLIPATAM, 7th March.

Steamer *Madras* sailed for Rangoon.

COCONADA, 8th March.

Steamer *Asia* sailed for Madras.

BOMBAY.

MR. W. SANDWITH is appointed Joint Judge of Dharwar.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Couch, and Mr. Justice Westropp sat in full Court for a short time yesterday morning to receive appeals.

MR. JAMSETJEE DHUNJEEBHOY is appointed Master Builder of Her Majesty's Dockyard, vice Jehanghir Nowrojee, deceased.

WE hear that the Hon'ble J. S. White intends to leave the Bombay bar and return to England in the course of a month or two.

WE understand that J. F. Hore, Esq., First Judge of the Small Cause Court, will soon retire from that office, and that he has applied to Government for his pension.

MR. REGINALD M. A. BRANSON, a gentleman from Madras, was sworn before Mr. Justice Couch and Mr. Justice Westropp, yesterday, as an attorney.

MR. WALTER MEADOWS ANSELL, who is on his way from Madras to practise in Bombay, and who will conduct his business without regard to the combination against Mr. Anstey, is, we believe, expected to arrive to-day.

A HINDOO, named Rama Bagoojee, who recently swallowed a large quantity of arsenic, was yesterday admitted into the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious state.

WE understand that Mr. G. P. Robinson, late Manager of the Mercantile Bank, and at one time on its direction, has been appointed Manager to the Central Bank of Western India, in the room of Mr. Edwin Heycock, resigned.

DURING a portion of yesterday Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was engaged at the Fort Police Court in disposing of a number of cases arising from offences against the Municipal Act. The offenders were fined from Rs. 2 to Rs. 7 each.

WE hear that the Supreme Government has decided against the projects of Mr. Bellasis, Acting Commissioner of Customs, for covering in part of the Custom House and Apollo Bunders. The contract for the latter will be withdrawn forthwith.

THE Arab and the four Mahomedans who are connected with the robbery of 9,500 rupees on Tuesday last, as reported in our yesterday's issue, were yesterday committed for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions by Mr. F. L. Brown, the Acting Second Magistrate of Police.

THE horsekeeper of Captain Watson yesterday applied to the Magistrate of Police for a summons against a brother horsekeeper, for having ran away with his wife while he was out tiger-hunting with his master. The wife, not content with eloping, likewise took away all the property of her husband. Application granted.

ON the information of Mr. Brown Brown, the Manager of the Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills, before Mr. F. L. Brown, the Mazagon Police Magistrate, a summons was ordered to be issued yesterday against one Jamsetjee Merwanjee, the Coal Contractor for that Company, on an alleged charge of cheating.

WE are requested by the manager of the Gas Works to state, in reference to a paragraph which appeared in Wednesday's *Gazette*, that the trench in the Colaba Road was not opened by the Gas Company, and that the Company has no ground whatever open on that road. The delinquents, we are glad to say, are repairing the mischief by filling in the trench as fast as possible.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 7th and 5 P. M. of the 8th March—max. 4 hours 30 minutes; min. 1 hour 15 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 5th and the United Kingdom 6th March.

MR. McCULLOCH applied to Mr. Justice Couch yesterday, on behalf of a creditor of the Alliance Financial, for an order to wind up the affairs of that Company, on the ground that the applicant had obtained a judgment in the High Court against that estate, but that when he went to put it into execution he found that there was not enough property in the place to satisfy his demand. His Lordship granted a *rule nisi* to show cause on the 22nd inst.

ALI BAHADUR BAGGOOALLY was yesterday committed by Mr. F. L. Brown, the Mazagon Police Magistrate, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions, for cutting and wounding with intent to do some grievous bodily harm. This case, it will be remembered, appeared in our issue a few days since, wherein it was stated that the prisoner surrendered himself to the Commissioner of Police, after having cut off the tip of a woman's nose.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Benares*, bringing the China and Straits Mails, arrived in harbour on Wednesday night. Summaries of news will be found further on. Appended is the list of passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mr. Maxwell and Dr. Y[illegible]

For Marseilles.—Captain and Mrs. Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. Millar.

For Bombay.—Mr. Mooljee Ganjee; Miss Tullard; Mr. A. Fernandez; and Mr. Vishram Arut.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment on the Esplanade this evening:—

Quick March	"Le Caid"	Kuhner.
Overture	"T. Martiri"	Donizetti.
Waltz	"Fairest of the Fair"	D'Albert.
Selection	"Lucrezia Borgia"	Donizetti.
Scherzo	"L'orologio"	Æditi.
Galop	"Royal Infantry"	Koefel.

IN our report in yesterday's issue of the judgment delivered by Sir Joseph Arnould in the suit of the *Bank of Bombay vs. Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee and Briz Vullubdass Jugjeevundass*, some typographical errors occur. In line 23 in the report it is stated, in allusion to Tribohundass Jugjeevundass, that he was a person of admitted "insolvency," whereas what the learned judge really did say was, that he was a person of admitted "solvency." Again, at lines 70 to 72 it is said that an English speaking Purvoe went to the Bank and there saw "Mr. Cursetjee Muncherjee Limjee," instead of which, it should read "saw Mr. Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee."

MR. McCULLOCH yesterday applied to Mr. Justice Couch, on behalf of a butcher named Ramchunder Suntojee, for a writ of *certiorari*, to bring up the proceedings in a case heard before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the Fort Police Court on the 5th ultimo. The learned gentleman read the affidavit of his client, which set forth that on Sunday, the 4th of last month, some sheep which he had purchased, were seized by an officer of the Health Department, and on the following morning the same were examined by Dr. Hewlett, who declared them to be affected with small-pox and unfit for the food of man, and accordingly the applicant himself and another butcher, named Hasson Kyroo, were immediately given into the custody of the police, and were within three hours of that time placed before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Magistrate of Police, and charged with having taken diseased sheep to the slaughter-house at Boree Bunder for the purpose of being killed and sold for the food of man. Dr. Hewlett's evidence was taken when he stated it to be his belief that the sheep were affected with small pox. The affidavit went on to state that the Magistrate was requested to postpone the hearing of the case until such time as they could obtain legal assistance, which he refused to do, saying that he could not hope to be able to alter the conclusion at which he had come to by any evidence they could produce notwithstanding any legal advice they might have; and that he thereupon convicted and sentenced them severally to three months' imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour, and also to pay a fine of Rs. 200 each. The Court granted a *rule nisi*, and ordered a notice to be served on the Committing Magistrate and the officer who seized the sheep.

A SUIT came on for hearing in the Second Division Court before Sir Joseph Arnould, on Tuesday, and again yesterday, in which Pestonjee Nowrojee sued Thucker Tezpall Shamjee and Ookerda Hemraz to recover the sum of Rs. 10,102, on three several Bills of Exchange accepted on the 6th January, 23rd March, and 9th June 1865.

Mr. Pigott with Mr. McCulloch, under the instructions of Mr. Carter, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Scoble with Mr. Cooper for the defendant Thuckur Tezpall Shamjee; the second defendant did not put in an appearance. A number of witnesses were examined, from whose evidence it appeared that the case for the plaintiff was that the two defendants were partners, and that the firm of William Dixon & Co., in London, had directed three foreign bills of exchange to the defendants under the name of "Ookerda Hemraz, Esq., of Bombay," which they were required to pay to the order of Dixon & Co. The first at sixty days' sight for Rs. 3,391, to the plaintiff. This bill was accepted by the whole of the defendants. The second bill was for Rs. 2,763; and the third for Rs. 3,949, these were also accepted by the defendants. His Lordship dismissed the suit against the defendant Thucker Tezpall Shamjee, and ordered the plaintiff to pay his costs, on the ground that he had failed to prove that he (Tezpall) was a partner with the other defendant. A decree was given for the plaintiff against Ookerda Hemraz for Rs. 10,102 for all three of the bills, with interest at 9 per cent. from the due dates of each bill till judgment, with costs; and further interest at the rate of 6 per cent. till payment. Speedy execution was ordered on the application of Mr. Pigott.

DR. HAINES has this week presented us with a most satisfactory bill of health, the number of deaths from all causes being 367 against 410, and 50 below the mean of the past ten years. Fever numbers 226 victims, small-pox 46, and cholera 2:—

EUROPEANS:	
Cholera	0
Fever	1
Other diseases	3
Unknown cause	0
INDO-EUROPEANS:	
Fever	0
Small-pox	0
Accident	0
Other diseases	1
HINDOOS:	
Cholera	2
Small-pox	20
Measles	21
Fever	170
Other diseases	32
Accident	6
Unknown cause	0
MUSSULMANS:	
Cholera	0
Small-pox	22
Measles	1
Fever	47
Other diseases	17
Accident	0
PARSEES:	
Small-pox	0
Measles	4
Fever	4
Other diseases	5
Accident	0
JEWS:	
Fever	0
Other diseases	0
NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
Measles	0
Small-pox	3
Fever	3
Other diseases	2
Accident	0
NEGRO-AFRICANS:	
Small-pox	1
Fever	1
Other diseases	1
CHINESE:	
Accident	0
Other diseases	0
UNKNOWN RACES:	
Accident	0
Unknown causes	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths	Mean.
Cholera	2	51	Sexual and Child bearing	4	3
Small-pox	46	42	Tegumentary	0	2
Measles	26	18	Cachexy	17	20
Fever	226	203	Leprosy	0	1
Nervous system	9	10	Dropsy	0	3
Vascular system	0	1	Accident	6	3
Respiratory	19	20	Unknown cause	0	1
Alimentay	12	39			

THE Church at Matheran, for which the diocese is indebted to the persevering exertions of our senior chaplain, seconded by the liberality of the laity, will be consecrated to-morrow to the service of God, and in honour of the great apostle of the Gentiles. The Bishop will preach on the occasion. The ceremonial is to take place at seven in the morning.—*The Poona, March* 8.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 25th Feb. 1866.

OPEN 702¼ MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	70,351	8	8
Merchandize	"	348,667	5	8
Electric Telegraph	"	1,058	0	6
Earth &c. Trains	"	11,208	12	0
Total	Rs.	431,285	10	10

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described, have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Arnold Burrows Collett, a commission agent and coach builder.

Bhanji Kessowji, a general merchant.

Oodhowji Ramji and Naronji Madhowji, milk vendors.

Dossa Bhugwan, Ludba Dossa, and Pitamber Dossa, iron smiths.

Syed Mudutally bin Tarally, a coffeehouse keeper.

Pragji Purshotum, a broker.

Gopal Patloji, a cart driver.

Sucaram Govindsett, Kesow Sucaram, and Sewram Balsett, goldsmiths.

Canjibboy Bhickaji, unemployed.

Purshotumdass Mohundass, a merchant.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' petitions that the real and personal estates and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

THE ceremony of laying the chief corner stone of the buildings which, through the munificence of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, are being erected for the Elphinstone College on the west side of the Parell Road, a little beyond the Victoria Gardens, was performed on Wednesday afternoon by His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere. A convenient hour having been chosen, there was a very large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen to witness the ceremony. A platform, adorned with flags, was raised in front of the buildings, and a deep semicircle of seats in the foreground accommodated the Fellows and Graduates of the University (who wore their academical robes) and numerous other spectators, the front seats being reserved for ladies. To the right a spacious gallery was crowded to overflowing by the boys of the European and native schools, who manifested their enthusiasm after their own fashion, and many of whom were no doubt destined at some future day to regard the Elphinstone College as their *alma mater*. The scene was altogether brilliant and pleasing, and worthy of the occasion.

With characteristic punctuality His Excellency arrived at half-past five o'clock, accompanied by Lady Frere, Miss Frere, and Miss Kate Frere, and was saluted by a guard of honour of the 4th Rifles. He was received at the chief entrance to the buildings by the gentlemen of the Committee—Dr. Broughton, Dr. Haines, Captain Waddington, Mr. Hughlings, and Mr. Oxenham—and passed along the colonnade to the platform.

After a brief pause Sir Alexander Grant, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, advanced to the foot of the platform, and read the following address to His Excellency:—

HONOURABLE SIR,—In the name of the University of Bombay, I beg your Excellency to lay the chief corner stone of the building provided by the liberality of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney and of the Government of India for Elphinstone College, our principal affiliated institution for education in arts. In many points this building will have a connection with the history of the Bombay Presidency. In the first place, it is connected with the honoured name of Mountstuart Elphinstone. More than thirty-eight years ago, on the 22nd of August 1827, there was a meeting of the Bombay Native Education Society to consider the most appropriate method of testifying the affectionate and respectful sentiments of the inhabitants of Bombay to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone on his resignation of the Government of this Presidency. The result of the meeting was a public subscription of about £23,000, which afterwards accumulated to more than £40,000 towards the endowment of Professorships for teaching the English language and the arts, sciences, and literature of Europe, to be denominated the "Elphinstone Professorships." This endowment is a lasting memorial of the public spirit of the people of Bombay. While in Madras and Calcutta, Presidency Colleges were established by the Government without popular assistance or co-operation, in Bombay the initiative was taken by the people themselves, and a fund was provided by them in connection with a beloved name, for the introduction of liberal and scientific education into this country. On the first establishment of the Elphinstone funds, Bombay was not ripe for the carrying out of their specific object, namely, the foundation of a college. The existence of a College, properly so called, implies the existence of a subordinate organism of schools, in which scholars may be led from primary teaching up to high school instruction, and so prepared for a collegiate course. But in Bombay, in the year 1827, this organism did not exist, and hence the gentlemen who first came out from England as "Elphinstone Professors" found themselves unable to assume the professorial character. To the great benefit of the community they took up the part of high school teachers, extending the range of their instructions whenever practicable. The so-called "Elphinstone Institution" which was established was no college, but a collegiate school, and thus the Elphinstone funds were made applicable to a second and subsidiary object, namely, the foundation of a high school, while the primary object of the founders, namely, the establishment of a Professoriate, or College, was left in abeyance till the year 1856, when the collegiate element in the Elphinstone Institution was separated from the high school element, and Elphinstone College obtained a definite and distinct existence as the Presidency College of Bombay, while the Elphinstone Institution became the Presidency High School. The history, then, of the building to be this day inaugurated is closely related to the history of educational progress in the west of India. During the first years of its independent existence Elphinstone College was located in a small hired house in the midst of the native bazaar. It was a new era for the college when in 1862 it was removed to Tankerville, a large and commodious house situated on Govalia Tank. This house is the property of Mherbai, the venerable mother of Mr. Cowasjee Jahanghier. It was placed at our disposal on very generous terms, Mr. Cowasjee himself paying £120 a year towards the rent. The college students have already an affection for Tankerville. Its secluded and quiet situation is particularly favourable for study, and in its gardens by the waterside young scholars may frequently be seen sitting with their books. It was in that house (owing to the facilities it afforded) that the custom of students boarding within the college premises was first successfully introduced in Bombay—a custom of which the advantages are manifold, and which is now widely spreading throughout the Presidency. In 1863, my esteemed friend Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier manifested his enlightened and paternal interest in the welfare of Elphinstone College, with which he had now become in a way connected, by offering of his own accord the sum of £10,000 towards the erection of suitable permanent buildings for the college, and in 1864, on account of the rise in the prices of building materials and labour, he added a second sum of £10,000 to his former munificent donation. A committee, appointed by your Excellency's Government to make the necessary arrangements, requested Mr. James Trubshawe, Professor of Architecture, to furnish a design for the Cowasjee Jehanghier buildings, and they supplied him with an exact list of the college requirements, as known from practical experience. Mr. Trubshawe's design has most completely grown out of the necessities of the case. With the exception of the upper portion of the gate tower, I am not aware of any part of the elevations which does not spring immediately from the detailed internal plan which the committee prescribed to their architect. Stone verandahs were considered necessary from climatic considerations. On the ground floor there will be lecture rooms with dimensions calculated on former experience, also a central hall necessary for roll-calls and examinations. On the second floor there will be a library and sitting rooms for Principal and Professors. On the third floor a set of dormitories sufficient for fifty resident students. In deciding on the ground plan all unnecessary or costly features have been avoided. The committee refrained from asking for courts or quadrangles; they asked for the simplest form of building, even in point of size confined themselves to the limits of what was immediately necessary. The total estimate for Mr. Trubshawe's design at the recent rate of prices is about £55,000, which, after some delay, has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The difficulties which have attended the carrying out of this building have arisen chiefly from an unparalleled spring of prosperity in the country. The history of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Buildings will be connected with the narrative of the strange commercial era in Bombay of 1863-65. It will also be connected with that which frequently follows in the train of national wealth, namely, a revival of the fine arts. It is hoped that these buildings will be no unworthy representative of the introduction of a purer taste into Anglo-Indian architecture. Most especially these buildings will be connected with the history of your Excellency's administration—an administration that, above all others in India, has fostered the education of the people. The Cowasjee Jehanghier Buildings have been designed, begun, and we trust that they may be finished, under your Excellency's rule. And it is a great satisfaction to all who are concerned to reflect that, in future ages, when the college founded by the people of Bombay in the name of a great statesman, shall have borne full fruit in the diffusion of knowledge, men will read upon the corner stone of this edifice, provided by the liberality of a worthy citizen, your Excellency's distinguished name. (Cheers.)

His Excellency then spoke as follows:—Sir Alexander Grant, and Gentlemen of the Senate,—I need not tell you how much satisfaction it gives me to comply with your request to be present this day, and to lay the corner stone of this building. It is not on an occasion like this that there is much of novelty in what can be said, but there are some features in the history of this day's proceedings which I should be sorry to let pass without a word of comment; and in particular let me bring to your recollection that the gentleman to whose liberality we owe this building is not the first of his family who has thus distinguished himself. I find that a paternal ancestor of his was one of those to whom Bombay, and the Parsees of Bombay, are indebted for their share in the great China trade. Heerjee, who is still well remembered among the older inhabitants of Bombay, was the first, in conjunction with the founder of the great house of Forbes and Company, to commence that trade which has enriched so many of his countrymen. It was he who, by the promptitude and punctuality of his payments, obtained for his descendants the honourable and characteristic name of Ready-money, and I lately found in some unpublished letters of the great Duke of Wellington—not in one letter but in three or four, addressed to the then Governor of Madras, and the Governor General of India—records of his opinion of the firm, and expressions of his belief that that firm had made their mercantile undertakings subservient to the good of the British Government in Western India. I am told too that, on his maternal side, the gentleman to whose liberality we owe this building, is descended from one who is still remembered as a leader of the Parsees in his day, and of whom it is told that the Governor of those days, Mr. Jonathan Duncan, ordered the great bell of St. Thomas's Church to be tolled, as a testimony of the public respect to his memory, as his funeral passed by. These things, gentlemen, are not insignificant in a community like that of the Parsees. And while we think of the ancestors of the descendant, do not let us forget the lady to whose liberality the college has for so many years owed its habitation. Fortunately, in this community this lady is not alone as one who shows herself worthy to be a wife and a mother among the liberal Parsees of Bombay. Let us trust that she may long be spared to see her example followed by the matrons of the Parsee community; and let us trust, too, that in time to come the fashions of the community may so far change, that it may be permitted to the ladies among the Parsees to be present when their fellow-citizens pay a tribute of honour and respect to sons, and husbands, and brothers, of whom they may so well be proud. There is one part of your programme to-day which I am sorry must remain unfulfilled; and I regret that Mr. Trubshawe's absence to-day should be occasioned by the failure of his health—a failure I fear attributable to his residence in this country. It is a matter of regret to him, I am sure, and to everybody connected with Bombay, that he was not allowed to carry to a completion any of the great works which he designed; but let us not forget that, though the principles of architecture were sufficiently well established, and to some extent popularised, before he arrived among us, yet it was not till your predecessor as Director of Public Instruction introduced Mr. Trubshawe to take his place as Professor of Architecture in Bombay that we were able to see a prac-

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tical end put to the abominations of plaster and of stucco in our public buildings, and from his arrival I trust we may date the practical commencement of a better and purer style of architecture. I feel assured, Sir, that you will join with me in expressing your thanks to Captain Fuller for the generous way in which he has undertaken the execution of Mr. Trubshawe's work. Here I trust at last this College may find a fitting and a permanent home, and one worthy of the great name which it will bear. And surely, Sir, there is no name in India that is worthy of more permanent and respectful regard than that of Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone. He had left the country many years before I arrived in it, and the only occasion on which I had the privilege and the honour of being in communication with him was one in which he took especial interest—the extension to the worthy inhabitants of India of the right to hereditary honours, which we in England so much value. It then often used to occur to me to ask myself, why it was that Mr. Elphinstone's name stood so pre-eminent among Indian statesmen. We all know how able, how courageous, how learned, how sympathising he was; but in these, as in other qualities of a governor and an administrator, there have happily been many men who were in no respect his inferiors. But I believe that there has been no one who so thoroughly represented the mind and the policy of England towards the inhabitants of this country as the late Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone. We all recollect the story which is told of him, and told I know with perfect truth, of the answer which he gave to one of his assistants on the subject of education, when he reminded him that, whatever the consequences, if our duty to this country was clear, there was but one course for us, and that was to follow out that duty. It was not only in matters of education, but in every other respect, that this was the guiding principle of his mind; and it was, I am happy to think, the guiding principle of the thoughtful mind of England regarding India, of the statesmen, of the writers, and of the philosophical thinkers of our own nation. You know that a very different school has many advocates even among ourselves; it has advocates even among the inhabitants of this country,—a school of stronger and more absolute government. They refer to other European nations, which, among themselves, and in their distant colonies, have exercised a very different form of government; and they tell us of portions of India no way superior to our own, which not only contribute a very large sum annually as a tribute to the governing country in Europe, but bear every outward mark of prosperity and advance in civilisation. This is not the place, Sir, to discuss the merits of such a form of government as we might find in Java or elsewhere, and contrast it with our own. It is enough to know that those are not the principles of the English Government. The English Government has in this country looked to governing India for the benefit of the people of India, and as far as possible through the agency of the people of India; and the aim of England has ever been to raise the inhabitants of India, so that they may be prepared to take a part with ourselves in the honourable work of governing this country. It may not be that we have always been very successful in this attempt. In establishing different institutions we have had varied success; some have been most successful, such as Legislative Councils and municipalities; and in other institutions—and more especially those connected with education—there has been much to encourage those who agreed with Mr. Elphinstone in this respect. It is enough for us to know that this is the deliberate purpose of England, and that the same unselfish principles which England has always acted upon in Canada, in Australia, and in Africa, are those which England intends to pursue in this country. I need not tell you, Sir, how great a source of pride and gratification it is to find my name associated, in however ministerial a degree, with such a name as that of Mr. Elphinstone, and with such purposes as that which you have this day in hand, and I will detain you no longer than to express the satisfaction with which I accede to your request. (Cheers.)

His Excellency then proceeded to lay the corner stone. It had been arranged that Mr. Trubshawe should hand the trowel and level to Sir Bartle, but that gentleman having unfortunately been prevented by ill health from attending, Mr. Oxenhan, the Secretary to the Committee, discharged the duty in his stead.

The corner stone bore the following inscription:—"This Chief Corner Stone of a Building provided for Elphinstone College by the liberality of Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney and of the Government of India, was laid by His Excellency Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K. C. B., on the 7th March 1866.—A wise man shall inherit glory among his people, and his name shall be perpetual."

The ceremony being concluded, Sir Bartle said—I declare this corner stone of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Building of the Elphinstone College to be well and truly laid, and may God prosper the work to a happy and speedy conclusion! (Cheers.)

His Excellency shortly afterwards left with his suite, and the assemblage gradually dispersed.

THE INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK.

A GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank (Limited) was held in the office of the Bank in Elphinstone Circle, on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Balance Sheet of the Company to 31st December 1865, and Auditors' Report thereon; considering the statement of the Directors on the above, and the future prospects of the Bank; re-electing Directors and electing Auditors. Mr. Ardaseer Hormarjee occupied the chair. There were also present Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and Cursetjee Furdoonjee Esq., Directors; Messrs. Venayekrao Juggonathjee, Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw, C. A. Beyts, C. M. Keir, W. Pritchard, J. Ferguson, J. Smith, F. M. Ellis, Merwanjee Framjee, John Sands, Dinshaw Jamsetjee Paruck, Manockjee Framjee Patell, Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, R. Newton, S. Giles, J. Tisdale, Hormusjee Motabhoy, Nawalchund Nanchand, G. W. R. Malins, J. Brooks, Tullockchund Vussonjee, Dr. Collum, Dossa Lowjee, Candass Narrondass, &c.

The following report was read in English and Gujarati:

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders the annual statement of the affairs of the Bank, regretting that, owing to unforeseen circumstances, the prospects which they had promised themselves for the past year have not been realized. Though the books of the Bank were, as usual, made up on the 30th June last, it was thought advisable not to call a meeting at that time, it being almost impossible to form even an estimate of what might be the result of the large operations of the Bank. Since June the utmost efforts have been made to realize outstandings, and the Directors have the pleasure of stating that these have been reduced one-half, and this without involving any very serious sacrifices. Strong hopes are entertained that the remaining half will be wound up without incurring any greater loss than the amount estimated. The Directors do not consider it necessary to enter into any history of the causes which have led to the financial crisis under which Bombay still suffers; reports at meetings of the oldest established Banks in the East will have prepared the shareholders to learn that the earnest endeavours of the Directors to realize to the Bank the prospects promising at the commencement of 1865 have failed, and in common with all the Banking institutions in the East the Indian Peninsula Bank has suffered heavy losses. Reports of reckless obligations and large losses incurred by the Bank have been actively circulated by unfriendly persons, and even very lately the public may have seen an unfavourable criticism of the position of the institution, in which the writer, while displaying great ignorance in dissecting a balance sheet, still shows an amount of animus against this particular institution quite unaccountable. Your Directors, however, relying on their honest intentions to do the best in their power for the proprietary, have not noticed such ill-natured comments, and now submit their statement of accounts as the best refutation of all calumnies. It is impossible, however, in a report of this nature, to give the shareholders any idea of the intense anxiety, care and trouble connected with the management of a banking institution yet in its infancy, in such troubled times. The Directors sincerely hope they may never see the like again, but it may not be amiss to state that, since the commencement of the crisis, the Bank has paid away in hard cash obligations nearly equalling its capital in amount without contracting a loan or drawing an accommodation bill. The Directors have not considered it judicious to exercise the powers given them at the extraordinary meeting of 2nd March 1865, to raise more capital by the issue of new shares. The payment of calls would have pressed heavily on the proprietors in the past months, and though the new capital would have been of invaluable assistance in the emergencies of the Bank, the Directors feel that the shareholders will not regret the course taken. A few shareholders having pressed to take up the new shares to which they were entitled, their subscriptions, amounting to Rs. 55,125, are now proposed to be treated as a fixed deposit, to be returned to them at their option with 7 per cent interest. The non-issue of the new capital, and the gloomy prospects of business in the East generally, decided the Directors not to proceed with the establishment of the China branches, and they are happy to state that, though a manager and officers had been despatched to Shanghai, they were able to withdraw them timely, before incurring local obligations, and at no greater cost than travelling expenses and salaries. Not so fortunate, however, was the opening of an agency in Calcutta, and it is with much regret that the Directors have now to remark upon the conduct of one of their officers, the late agent at Calcutta. This person—a blot upon the honourable body of gentlemen engaged in banking—was appointed by the chief manager in London, upon first class recommendations; his previous and successful career in Calcutta apparently fitting him eminently for the position to which he was sent. Fortunately, the Board not feeling much satisfaction with his opening operations, declined to entrust to him more than a very limited capital. The result having been prominently brought before the public by the press, is well known to you. He has been fitly punished, but the Directors have to regret a mis-appropriation of Bank funds, which, with the necessary legal expenses, has mounted up to the serious sum of Rs. 1,66,703-6-9. Of this sum, since the closing of the books, Rs. 50,000 has been recovered from his guarantors, and a further sum of Rs. 20,000 is being sued upon the bond of the second officer at the agency. The Directors are advised by Messrs. Freshfield, London Solicitors to the Bank, that the claim is good and recoverable. Some further small recoveries are anticipated out of the operations of Fraser, but this is the actual state of the account. The transactions of the agency have been thoroughly investigated by independent officers sent expressly, and of the late Calcutta staff not an officer is now in the Bank's service. More than this the Directors have been unable to effect, and, though deeply regretting the circumstance, they feel that they cannot impute blame upon any one but the parties implicated, whose punishment they have already procured. A direct robbery of this nature it is impossible to guard against. The death of one and resignation of the second auditors of the Bank has necessitated the examination of the accounts laid before you by two gentlemen selected by the Directors, and it is hoped that, in the choice they have made, the proprietors will feel satisfied that the accounts and securities of the Bank have been strictly and minutely scrutinized. Allusion has been made to the Bank having paid off a large amount of outstanding liabilities; this has been effected by the carrying out a policy of realization of the securities held against unpaid loans. This plan, early adopted, has proved beneficial to all concerned: to our constituents whose property was realized at prices greatly exceeding present rates, and to ourselves, who have been able by this means to avail of advantageous openings for the employment of money, and to engage in the operations for which the Bank was throughout intended, namely, transactions in Exchange. While referring to this part of our work, it will be satisfactory to the proprietory to learn that our London account has been taken over by the Union Bank of London. The advantages of having so well known and substantial a drawee to our bills of exchange will be at once apparent, and the Directors hope that the friendly disposition the Union Bank have evinced towards us may be the basis of extensive and profitable operations between the two establishments, and judging from the transactions that have already taken place, the Directors have reason to congratulate the proprietory both upon the extent and the satisfactory result of operations here and in London. An account will be noticed among the assets entitled "Forfeited Shares"; it is with much regret, from time to time, the Directors have been forced to take over, at the market price of the day, shares of those debtors of the Bank who were also proprietors. The amount of Rs. 5,76,840 represents 4,142 shares forfeited at an average of about 29 per cent. discount. This has been placed to an open account, and not written off capital, in order that the owners may submit to the Board after payment of the Banks claim against them a petition to allow of the resumption of the stock. Such claims, if made within a reasonable time, will be favourably entertained, otherwise, under clause 18 of the Deed of Association, the shares can be reissued. The difference between the forfeiture cost and the actual amount at which the shares stand in the Bank's capital account, the Directors consider themselves fairly entitled to set off against the estimated losses for the year. 542 shares, on which 2nd or 3rd call remained unpaid, have been, after fair and reasonable time given and notice published, absolutely forfeited and written off the capital of the Bank, and the amount received upon them, Rs. 64,800, is added to the reserve fund. The Directors tried their best to make the defaulting shareholders take up these obligations, but, as it was manifestly unfair to the rest of the proprietors, that after 12 months of notice any calls should remain due, the Directors felt that no other course was open to them but to enforce Clause 29/31 of the Deed. In placing their estimate of losses before the shareholders, the Directors have to explain that the securities held against loans have been valued at the very low market prices ruling for shares in February, and as there is no present intention of realizing these at such valuations, an improvement in quotations would materially better the Bank's position, as the chief bulk of the stock held is of a description likely to come first into favour. Interest has not been calculated on any account on which a loss was estimated, and this item alone would amount to the considerable sum of three lacs of rupees. The shareholders may notice in the Auditors' Report, that they are not prepared to agree with the Directors and Manager in one estimate, which relates to the only considerable loan account outstanding. The Board is prepared, however, to offer explanations on this account at the requisition of the meeting, and the only reason why this is not volunteered is a natural delicacy felt by the Directors to name individual persons in a public report, unless imperatively called upon to do so. They consider themselves, however, fully justified in the estimate in full, but, in deference to the wishes of the auditors, no interest has been calculated. Further, in explanation of the apparent small amount of profit realized on the Bank's operations since its commencement, the Directors beg to inform the shareholders that those accounts on which the securities have been realized, and the loss clearly ascertained, have been written off. The Directors have invited a discussion on the future prospects of the Bank. The accounts and position of the establishment having been laid before the meeting, contrasting, as the Directors hope, not unfavourably with the reports of similar local institutions, it only remains to be added that overtures for amalgamation have been received, but the Directors, not having found that the proposals offered any prospect of being beneficial to the interests of this institution, have persistently declined being the medium of proposing such to the shareholders. The credit in which the Bank still stands has enabled it to enter into the field of exchange business on fair terms of competition with other establishments of a similar nature, and if the shareholders will only give the Bank their hearty support and influence, there is a fair prospect that the Bank will not be long in freeing itself from losses and taking a fair position, now that excessive competition is no longer to be feared. The Directors have, however, to remark with regret that several influential proprietors have not given the amount of support expected of them, and this is undoubtedly a great drawback. The Board has no particular proposal to make regarding the future of the Bank. The moment is not auspicious for recommending any other policy beyond that of watching the interests of the shareholders while occupied in realizing the portion of capital still locked up and profitably employing the rest, ready to avail, whilst so doing, of any opportunity offering to improve the position of the Bank and extending its operations, but they are open to discuss any suggestion from the proprietory showing advantage to the general interests, and most willingly will offer any further explanations which may be required of them to throw light upon the affairs and present position of the Bank. The requisition of the Joint Stock Act with respect to retiring Directors, having been complied with, the retirement from the Board of Messrs. J. P. Bickersteth, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, and John L. Scott, there would be no further need for change in the present Board, but your Directors consider it their duty, under the unforeseen misfortunes which have assailed the Bank upon its outset, and which they have now represented, to place their resignation in the hands of the meeting offering themselves again for re-election, should the proprietors feel still undiminished confidence in them. The same Act enjoins that the auditors must be elected by the shareholders in general meeting. The gentlemen who have kindly consented on this occasion to audit the accounts of the Bank, are not likely to be permanent residents in Bombay, and it is consequently suggested that the auditors should either by common consent be left to be selected by the Board, or that the shareholders will be pleased to give in the name or names of gentlemen willing to undertake the office.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DEC. 1865.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Capital	48,91,600	0	0
„ Ditto New Issue	55,125	0	0
„ Reserve Fund	1,14,800	0	0
„ Amount due to the Public on Current and Fixed Deposits	9,09,758	15	1
„ Bills Payable	13,89,008	6	9
„ Profit and Loss	2,90,192	3	10
Rs.	76,50,484	9	8

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
By amount due by the Public on Bills Discounted and Loans Receivable...	5,49,369	7	4
„ Ditto ditto overdue Bills partly secured	39,40,029	13	9
„ Bills of Exchange	13,83,960	8	10
„ Forfeited Shares account	5,76,840	0	0
„ Fraud account, Calcutta	1,66,703	6	9
„ Balance of Preliminary Charges ...	4,407	15	8
„ Dead Stock and Stamps on hand ...	39,318	9	1
„ Cash and Bullion on hand and at Bankers...	9,28,258	7	7
„ Adjusting account	61,596	4	8
Rs	76,50,484	9	8

GENERAL ESTIMATE OF PROFIT AND LOSS.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Total Estimate of Loss on Loans and Bills of Exchange	13,07,263	1	2
„ Amount of Fraud account at Calcutta	1,66,703	6	9
Rs.	14,73,966	7	11

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Balance of Profit and Loss account as per Balance Sheet	2,90,192	3	10
„ Balance of Reserve Fund	1,14,800	0	0
„ Amount recovered and to be recovered on Guarantee Policies of late Officers at Calcutta	70,000	0	0
„ Discount on 4,142 Shares of the Company declared forfeited	2,51,560	0	0
Balance	7,47,414	4	1
Rs.	14,73,966	7	11

ARDASEER HORMARJEE, Chairman.
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
H. MARSDEN, Accountant.

We have examined the books and accounts of this Bank, and have found them in perfect order; and we hereby certify to the correctness of the above balance sheet according to the books in Bombay and the statements received from the Calcutta and London branches.

The securities at this office are in order with the exception of a small number of shares, the transfers of which have not been completed, the same in most cases being undesirable.

The estimate of the value of securities held against past due debts has been partly prepared in conjunction with us, and we believe the realization will not materially differ from the same. We also are of opinion that the losses on unsecured debts have been fairly estimated, with the exception of one instance, where an amount of about Rs. 2,30,000 remains overdue. We have not sufficient data to share the belief of the Directors and Manager that this amount will be recovered in full, but in the event of this being so, the loss to the shareholders would be about twenty per cent.

ROBERT ANGUS, } Auditors.
P. E. BENDIR,

Bombay, 26th February 1866.

The Chairman invited remarks or questions from the shareholders present.

Dr. Collum referred to the entry on the credit side of the balance sheet, "Bills of Exchange, Rs. 13,83,960-8-10," and asked what the nature of those bills was? Were the bills due for a length of time?

Mr. Iggulden—The greater part are not matured at present, but the amount that is unmatured is very trifling.

In answer to a further question by Dr. Collum, Mr. Iggulden said the amount overdue was about five lacs.

Dr. Collum—How many months have they been overdue?

Mr. Iggulden—I should say about five or six months.

Dr. Collum—Were they bills upon London?

Mr. Iggulden said they were.

Dr. Collum asked if the eight lacs still to mature consisted of bills on London or Calcutta?

Mr. Iggulden—They are all on London.

Dr. Collum—How long have they to run?

Mr. Iggulden—Some about four months.

Dr. Collum—Are they covered by documents?

Mr Iggulden—They are half and half.

Dr. Collum—And you don't anticipate the slightest loss on them?

Mr. Iggulden—Not the slightest.

Dr. Collum—With regard to this other matter of forfeited shares, you said something in your report, which I did not quite understand, I understood you to say that you had taken over 4,142 shares at a certain discount of 29 per cent?

Mr. Iggulden—That is the average discount.

Dr. Collum—And you left it an open question whether these shares should be released or not? You made a sort of easy compromise for the parties?

Mr. Iggulden—Not at all. I should say a good many of them are very strong objectors.

Dr. Collum—Is that taking over of the shares considered a final settlement?

Mr. Iggulden—We left it to the parties to relieve the shares by paying the full amount of their obligations.

Dr. Collum—You have still Rs. 20,000 to recover on guarantee policies of late officers at Calcutta?

Mr. Iggulden—Perhaps something beyond that.

Dr. Collum—Does the estimated value of the security on past due debts include the shares that you have not thought proper to transfer to the Bank?

Mr. Iggulden—These were shares taken at the opening of the Bank's career when they were considered good securities, but as their value has fallen since, they have not been transferred.

Dr. Collum afterwards put a number of questions to the chairman with a view of eliciting the expense of maintaining the different establishments of the Bank. It appeared that in the Bombay establishment Mr. Iggulden, the manager, had a salary of Rs. 2,000 monthly, and the only other European, Mr. Marsden, a salary of Rs. 500.

The Chairman stated that Mr. Seaman was at present engaged in the Bombay office in assisting Mr. Iggulden with regard to a good deal of legal business. He did not belong to the establishment, but could not at present be dispensed with.

Dr. Collum asked what the expenses of the Bank at its various branches were, including management, rent, and service?

The Chairman said the total cost was Rs. 45,000 for the last half year, including Bombay, London, and Calcutta.

Dr. Collum enquired what was the cost of the London establishment?

The Chairman did not think it was more than £500 a year.

Mr. Andrew Hay said he saw from the report that they had recovered Rs. 50,000 from the Guarantee Society. Although he was connected with the Society he had not got any intimation of it.

Mr. Iggulden—I have got the money, however.

Mr. Seaman—It was paid in January.

Mr. Hay moved,—"That the accounts of the Bank and the Directors' Report now presented be adopted by the meeting."

Mr. Beyts seconded.—Carried unanimously.

Mr. Sands moved, and Mr. Newton seconded,—"That the call received on the new shares be returned on application to the registered holders of the shares on which the call has been paid, with interest on same from the date of payment till this date at 7 per cent per annum."—Carried.

The Chairman said he would be very happy to hear any observations as to the future prospects of the Bank. For his part he thought they should go on and recover liabilities.

Dr. Collum said that, from the small amount of information before them, he was against the carrying on of the Bank. He did not think it would be fair to the public to carry on a Bank in the condition that this Bank was now in. He thought they were not in a position to maintain credit, and he should be very sorry to see gentlemen of such standing as Sir Jamsetjee and others on the direction, sitting there to gather up a few thousand rupees without any prospect of putting it out at a profit, and if it were put out, without much chance of getting it in. He would be very happy to sell his shares for considerably less than the estimated value to any gentleman who would buy them. He understood that the Bank had entered into engagements with a number of its officers for a term of years, and that that office had been rented for a term of years.

Mr. Iggulden thought that was the usual way with Banks.

The Chairman said a lease of the office had been taken in the first instance for three years.

Dr. Collum—Have you rented premises in Calcutta?

The Chairman—Yes, for three years, at Rs. 600 a month.

Dr. Collum—What do you pay in London?

The Chairman—£100 a year.

Dr. Collum suggested that if they were to wind up, the three offices might be sublet. He thought, too, that the Bank's officers would be happy to accept compromises rather than lose their credit by being connected with a fallen institution.

The Chairman—I can't say.

Dr. Collum—But the question might be asked.

The Chairman—The question might be asked if the majority of the shareholders were for winding up.

Dr. Collum in proceeding with his remarks appealed to the Chairman as an honest man—to Sir Jamsetjee, and Cursetjee Furdoonjee, men who had characters to lose—whether it would not be for the interest of the shareholders to wind up. His opinion was that their credit would be naught in Bombay, and that it would be equally so in London after this meeting, if it was not so now; and in fact he did not know how they would be able to carry on the concern at all. He enjoined them to bear their own losses, but not, by continuing the Bank, transfer them to other people.

Mr. Hay—Has Dr. Collum any motion to bring before the meeting?

Dr. Collum—I propose that the Bank be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. Iggulden and Mr. Gumpert be appointed liquidators at the usual rate of remuneration—which I believe is 2½ per cent.

Mr. Hay—There appears to me to have been no notice given of any such motion, and that therefore the meeting cannot entertain it.

Mr. Iggulden—We can entertain the discussion and hear what the sense of the meeting is with regard to Dr. Collum's resolution.

The Chairman said the Bank was at present carrying on a fair extent of business and enjoyed a first rate credit. He himself had bought Indian Peninsula Bank bills to a larger extent than any other bills. As for the losses that the Bank had suffered, he could only express his deep regret. No one in that room suffered so much loss in connection with that Bank, on account of the depreciation in the value of shares, as he had done. But he bore his loss patiently because the loss was sustained by the rest of the public in the same degree. They were just like others in having to deplore misfortune. But he considered they were in a fair position to go on, and that if time favoured them they would yet redeem their losses. (Applause.) That was his conviction, and he could safely say that the public showed an amount of confidence in the Bank which had astonished him in his mercantile experience. (Applause.)

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw—We are all for the continuance of the Bank.

Mr. Giles, broker, said a few words confirmatory of the remarks of the Chairman with regard to the position of the Bank. He said he had never had any difficulty in selling the bills of the Bank, and that the public had the satisfaction of knowing that it drew upon one of the best Banks in London. He had every confidence in the management of the Bank, and he thought it would be a very great pity if they did not take the opportunity of continuing it when they had so much prospect of success.

The Chairman said he knew of remarks having been made by some of the Banks here, during the last three months of scarcity, that the Indian Peninsula Bank was the richest Bank so far as they knew.

Dr. Collum did not wish to press his motion if it was informal.

Mr. Hay thought the discussion had sufficiently elicited the opinion of the meeting that the Bank should go on.

The Chairman—That seems the unanimous opinion of the meeting.

Mr. Hay—I hope Dr. Collum will join in it. It is the general opinion at any rate.

Dr. Collum—You can do anything you like in Bombay. I think Mr. Anstey was right—there is no public here.

Mr. Hay proposed—"That the Directors have the confidence of the shareholders, and that Ardaseer Hormarjee, Esq., Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., be re-elected as Chairman and Directors of the Bank as heretofore."

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw seconded the motion.—Carried.

Dr. Collum said he had every confidence in the Directors, and the opinions he had expressed were owing to his belief that it was a forlorn hope to go on.

Mr. Hay suggested that Dr. Collum might be made a Director!

Dr. Collum declined.

Mr. W. F. Peel and Mr. F. A. Spencer were unanimously elected Auditors for the succeeding year at a remuneration of Rs. 250 for each auditor.

Mr. Smith said he thought that before the meeting departed it would only be discharging a duty, which the shareholders owed to their present manager, Mr. Iggulden, in tendering to him their best thanks for the very able manner in which he had discharged the duties of manager since he entered upon that office. He felt sure that the comparative prosperity and public confidence which the Bank enjoyed, as testified to by so many of its shareholders, was owing in a very large measure, if not entirely, to the prudence, ability, and energy which Mr. Iggulden had displayed in the management of its affairs. Whoever was responsible for the losses which it had sustained it was clear that he was not, for he believed that all its losses were contracted previous to his connection with the Bank. Mr. Iggulden had had a duty of a very arduous character to perform, and he felt certain that the shareholders would not only leave the affairs of the Bank with confidence in his hands, but would likewise award him a hearty vote of thanks for his past services.

Mr. Sands seconded the motion.—Carried.

Mr. Giles proposed, and Dr. Collum seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was agreed to.

The Chairman acknowledged the compliment, and passed a high eulogy on their manager, Mr. Iggulden.

Mr. Iggulden likewise acknowledged the vote of thanks that had been tendered to him.

The meeting was then closed.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—*8th March.*

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ., CHAIRMAN; C. E. BENN, ESQ.; AND BHASKER SOONDERJEE, ESQ.)

The Municipal Commissioner vs. *Kurmaly Kassumbhoy Natha.*

Mr. Leathes appeared for the Municipal Commissioner.

NON-PAYMENT OF MUNICIPAL EXPENSES.—The defendant was charged, under section 243 of Act 2 of 1865, with not having paid the expenses incurred by the Municipal Commissioner in paving the gully of his house on Malabar Hill. He was not in attendance.

Mahomed Sheriff, a peon in the Court of Petty Sessions establishment, said he knew the defendant, upon whom he served a summons at 11 A. M. yesterday to appear before the Court to-day.

Cursetjee Nowrojee, an inspector in the Municipal department, served a notice on the defendant on the 18th May last, requiring him to repair the gully of his house.

Juggonnath Narayan said—I was formerly head maistree in the employ of the Municipal Commissioner. I repaired the gutter of the defendant's house at the Malabar Hill in the month of June 1865. The gully was not paved by Kurmally, and I caused it to be paved by order of the Municipal Commissioner. This is the bill of expenses given by me to the Municipal Commissioner, amounting to Rs. 70-5-0. It was necessary to pave the gully in order to carry off the water. I did not see the defendant while doing the work.

The Court ordered the defendant to pay the amount Rs. 70-5-0, and Rs. 32 costs.

Kessowjee Purshotum and Co. vs. the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Leathes appeared for the respondent.

APPEAL AGAINST THE LICENSE TAX.—The appellants appealed against the amount of License Tax claimed from them by the Municipal Commissioner under section 97 of Act 2 of 1865. The grounds of appeal are thus stated in their petition to the Court:—"That your petitioners are commission agents, and carry on business in partnership in Bombay in Cazee Syed street, without the Fort. That the value of their business does not exceed Rs. 15,000. That the Municipal Commissioner has issued a first class license charging us Rs. 200, which sum has been deposited with the Commissioner, and notice of appeal against it has been given according to the provisions of the Act. That your petitioners have been aggrieved by the levy of so exorbitant a tax, and therefore pray that a day may be fixed to hear their appeal against the taxation, and on due adjudication to grant the necessary relief."

Nurrotum Ramnath, a partner of the appellant's firm, stated—I received the bill for this license on the 19th February last, and paid the amount on the 22nd of that month. This is the receipt for the amount deposited at the Commissioner's office. I gave to Balcristna notice of my intention to appeal when I paid the money. I afterwards sent in a written notice. This is the receipt which, he said, was a deposit receipt for seven days. I sent the written notice on the 28th February last; but I am not now able to prove the service of it. I presented this appeal on Monday last. My petition is dated the 3rd instant. I came here on that day, but the office was closed.

The appellants not having complied with section 102 of the Act, which requires that an appeal should be made within ten days after the receipt of the bill, the Court dismissed the appeal.

FORT POLICE COURT.—8TH MARCH.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

THE OLD CRIME.—Robert McLarin, David Gorie, and Charles Maclebury, seamen of the ship *Euxine*, severally pleaded guilty to a charge of wilful disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty on board the ship. His Worship sentenced them to hard labour in the House of Correction for two weeks each.

ATTEMPT AT THEFT.—Shaik Ahmed Mahomed Sallay was charged with attempting to steal a gold ear-ring from the person of a Hindoo child. About 5 P. M. yesterday the prisoner took the child from where she was playing near the house in which her parents lived, put her into a cart which was passing by at the time, and went with her as far as Poydhonee. He then took the child from the cart into a narrow gully, where he sat down as if engaged in playing with her, but really attempting to remove the gold ear-ring she had upon her person. Before he could get the coveted article into his possession, he was seized by a police jemadar, who knew him to be of pilfering propensities, and had therefore been on his track from the moment he first took up the child.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to receive ten stripes upon his person.

AN OLD JAIL BIRD.—Hajee Oosman was charged with stealing five skull caps, worth Rs. 10, the property of a dealer in caps named Seva Jerra. The prosecutor keeps a shop in the Chuckla, to which the prisoner went in the night about five days ago on some pretext or other; and shortly afterwards the former missed five caps from the shop, and reported the loss to the police. The next day the prosecutor, on seeing the prisoner, questioned him about his caps, when he (prisoner) said he knew nothing of them. The same evening prosecutor caused him to be apprehended in the house of a prostitute in Bhendy Bazaar; and the prisoner then pointed out a Marwarry, who gave up the missing caps as having been pledged with him by the prisoner. The prosecutor identified them as his property by a mark at the end of the tassel attached to the caps.

The prisoner was adjudged guilty upon the evidence, and His Worship sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for two months.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ)

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Essoo Rama was charged with the theft of two gold pendants, some gold and silver ornaments, and other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 160, the property of Hurry Bhanjee, a merchant residing at Mandevie Bunder. The prosecutor has a warehouse in the same locality at some distance from his house. The prisoner, who is a coolie, had been seen several times near the warehouse. About 9 P. M. on Tuesday last, the prosecutor saw the property safe in three different boxes, which had been kept in the warehouse, and left it to go to his residence. In the night an old relation of his slept in the warehouse. There was no lock outside the door thereof: it was usually secured by a bolt inside. About half-past 2 on Wednesday morning, in consequence of information received, the prosecutor went to the warehouse, where he saw the prisoner, three policemen, and the property which had been kept in the boxes. Those boxes had been removed from their places to the rear of the godown, and had been forced open; the lids being separated and the hinges having been drawn off. A quantity of other articles and paper were lying scattered on the ground. The prisoner admitted, in the presence of the prosecutor and the policeman, having committed the theft. He had been apprehended the same morning by a policeman, who saw him going along the road with a bundle under his arm, and which he at first represented to contain the amount of his wages in copper pice. On searching the bundle, the prosecutor's property was found. Then prisoner the pointed out the warehouse from which he stole the goods.

His Worship committed the prisoner to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

DITTO.—Purtab Sewlal was committed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing one pair of gold bangles, of the value of Rs. 195, the property of Narayan Buchajee, a goldsmith, residing in Dhobie Talao. On the morning of the 6th inst. prosecutor had placed the bangles on the small wooden case in his shop while he was working at a ring. He had observed the prisoner sitting by his shop, but took no notice of him until he missed the bangles shortly after 11 o'clock that forenoon when the prisoner was gone. He raised an alarm, and in a few minutes afterwards a policeman brought the prisoner to his shop with the missing bangles, which he claimed as his property.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—8TH MARCH.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Soojawoodeen Tyebjee & Co. vs. Husson Moossa.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 1,117, being the balance for money lent and advanced by plaintiffs to defendant, the excess being abandoned to bring the action within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Cumroodeen appeared for the plaintiffs; and Dr. Reid for the defendant.

Mr. Cumroodeen stated that the plaintiffs claimed Rs. 1,000, being the balance of account on certain shipments on a redraft. The shipments had been sold, and this was the balance of account.

Dr. Reid, on behalf of the defendant, said that this was one of a series of transactions, and consequently the plaintiffs could not sue. He further stated that no accounts had been rendered by the plaintiffs to his client, and that the redraft had not been accepted. The learned counsel brought to the notice of the Court a case similar to the present one, which was disposed of about a year ago by Mr. O'Leary, the then Acting First Judge of the Court.

Mr. Cumroodeen contended that it would be impossible in dealings of this sort with merchants to keep the accounts continually running. What was done in this case was that money had been advanced on the security of a certain shipment, which, on being sold, realized less than the money advanced, and therefore the plaintiffs sued for the balance.

Dr. Reid argued that the plaintiffs had no right to sue the defendant on that redraft.

Mr. Cumroodeen submitted that his clients had no further account save this one. This being the account for money lent.

Dr. Reid thought that he could prove an equitable defence, inasmuch as other transactions not being closed there might be some money due to the defendant, but not having been furnished with an account he could not mention the exact sum which would be taken as a set-off.

One of the plaintiffs and his mehta were then examined, after which His Honor nonsuited the plaintiffs, as he considered the case did not come within the jurisdiction of the Court. Plaintiff non-suited with costs, Rs. 45.

SPORTING.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, 8th MARCH.

THE sports in connection with the present meeting of the Rifle Association of Western India were resumed yesterday morning at half past six o'clock at the Butts in the Regimental lines at Colaba. As far as attendance went it was certainly the best day of the four. We are sorry, however, that we cannot say much for the sport. There was only one match:—

"*The Enfield Rifle Sweepstakes,*" with Rs. 30 added from the Fund. Open to "all comers." To be shot for only with the Government long Enfield, 1853, and Government ammunition, at 200 yards, three rounds from the shoulder; at 500 and 600 yards, three and four rounds respectively, in the Hythe position. Entrance for non-commissioned officers and marksmen of H. M.'s Regiment, Rs. 2, for Privates Re. 1 each, and for all others Rs. 5.

N. B.—Winners of the sweepstakes will receive two-thirds of the donation and entrances; the second one-third; and the third to save his stakes.

Forty-two competitors entered for this match, Mr. Gamble and Mr. Clarke being the only civilians therein. The score is too long for insertion. Private Williams, of the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, made 20 points, and therefore received two-thirds of the stakes, and Privates Power and Moore, of the same corps, scored 20 each, and divided the remainder of the prize between them.

We are informed that Mr. Gamble very liberally added an additional twenty rupees to the donation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Will you permit me, through the medium of your columns, to ask Messrs. Nicol & Co. a straightforward question, viz., Why the Transfer Books of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company still continue closed?

Much inconvenience and no little pecuniary hurt has already been caused by this unprecedented delay on the part of the Secretaries and Treasurers, extending, as it has already done, over a period of two and a half months.

Patience is doubtless a virtue, and one which all good people ought duly to cultivate, but there are bounds even to its endurance as to most other things.

A SUFFERER.

Bombay, 8th March.

BENGAL.

WE understand that Sir Barnes Peacock is now engaged in the preparation of an elaborate report, showing the working of the High Court in all its branches of jurisdiction, for the three years prior to July last.—*Hurkaru, March 2.*

WE understand that a difference of opinion now exists between the Chief Justice and the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, on the question whether the promotion of Principal Sudder Ameens is within the power of the Lieutenant Governor, or within that of the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice maintains that if he is to look after their proceedings he holds the authority to look after their promotions also. The Lieutenant Governor, however, holds that according to the law the power is vested in himself. The matter has been referred to the Supreme Government for final decision.—*Id.*

WE learn that a regular fight recently took place between the Mahomedans and Rajpoots of Bhurtpore on the occasion of the Eed festival. The Mahomedans endeavoured to kill a certain number of kine, and this the Rajpoots opposed as a matter of course. Both parties armed themselves. The Rajpoots being the most powerful rescued the kine and beat off the Mahomedans. The matter was brought to the notice of the Political Officers who, in order to prevent future bloodshed, have decided that in Hindoo villages the Mahomedans shall not be able to kill cattle; whilst in Mahomedan villages the Hindoos shall not interfere with the proceedings of their compatriots.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

VERY LIKE A WHALE.—A royal tiger was killed under very peculiar circumstances at the Anamalla jungles by a wood-cutter. This man was cutting wood in the above jungles, and cattle were also grazing in the place, when all of a sudden a tiger made his appearance; the shepherds and cattle took to their heels, but the wood-cutter was prevented from running as he was troubled with guinea worm. The beast, as a matter of course, attacked his easiest prey, and just as he was about to pounce on his victim, he, the wood-cutter, as a last alternative, picked up a stone that was lying by and hit the brute on the forehead, knocking him down. The beast lay in a swoon, when the man put an end to its life with his goad, killing it like a dog. The Collector and the Engineer have had a look at the tiny man who killed the tiger as David did Goliath, as also at the tiger, which was of middle-size.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, March 1.*

THE GOLD CURRENCY.

(*From the Englishman, March 19.*)

IN our last article on the subject of a gold currency we explained what we believe to be the limits of the advantage to be expected from it, as a more economical medium than silver, as capable of being more expeditiously coined, and as likely to facilitate commerce by creating a new source of payment for our produce, which in many cases would be more convenient to those with whom we trade, or who might be thus induced to trade with us, than silver. It is evident that these are advantages of sufficient magnitude to render the introduction of a gold currency a matter of vital importance to India, even though the idea that such a currency would prevent commercial crises, which depend on other causes, must be dismissed as chimerical.

Supposing the grand question of gold, or no gold, to have been determined in the affirmative, there remain three principal points to be decided on,—the value at which it should be rated in relation to silver, the description of coin or coins to be used, and the question of the double or the single standard. The two former questions we discussed very fully the year before last, and intend now to go over the ground again. On the last question we then expressed an opinion unfavourable to a double standard; but that is a point which we now think requires reconsideration, and on which, in the course of future articles, we may be led to modify the opinion we formerly expressed. After the experience of the last year, we cannot help inclining to the opinion that it is a question between a double standard and no gold currency at all, the alternative of demonetising silver being altogether out of the question, and the hope that gold coin would circulate freely without being made a legal tender, being, we now think, very faint indeed.

In determining the rate at which gold should be valued in relation to silver, it must be remembered that perfect accuracy cannot possibly be obtained, because, notwithstanding the contrary authority of Mr. Arbuthnot, there is no such thing as general or permanent value, and the exact relative value of gold to silver must vary from place to place, and change from day to day. Experience, however, has shown that exact accuracy is in practice unnecessary, and that, although there are limits, and those not wide ones, which the difference between the nominal and true relative values of the two coins could not exceed without causing derangement, within those limits authority makes up what may be wanting in accuracy.

It is, however, absolutely necessary that the gold coin should be rated at least so high as to cover the average cost of importation and coinage, if not to give a margin of profit to the importer. If it were rated lower than this, it could never be either imported or coined; and if, through a rise in the value of gold occurring subsequently to its being rated, the rate should prove permanently much lower than would satisfy these conditions, even what had been coined would, in all probability, go rapidly out of circulation. In determining, therefore, the relative value of gold to silver, not only past experience, but, to a prudent extent, the probable future tendency of the market should be taken into consideration,—it being always borne in mind that gold must be rated at least as high as the present average cost of importing and coining it.

We have on a former occasion discussed the true mode of arriving at a practically safe valuation of the sovereign, and, as long as the course of trade continues as at present, the conclusion we then arrived at will hold good, whether the sovereign, or a special coin for India, be selected as the more desirable currency. Differing, then, from Mr. Arbuthnot, and agreeing with the view of Mr. Dunlop, we, in our former article on this subject, maintained that the average value of gold in the Indian market must necessarily be taken into consideration. Mr. Arbuthnot, disbelieving entirely in all local values, denied, in his notes on Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute, that the price of gold in Australia and the cost of laying it down in Calcutta had anything to do with the rate at which it should be valued at the latter place. Though we admit that the price of silver in London exercises an important influence on the question, it does so only through the influence it exercises on the cost of Australian gold. The question, however, is not simply one of the price at which gold, even as ultimately governed by the value of silver in London, can be laid down in Calcutta. The case may, as Mr. Arbuthnot himself says, be called one of exchanges; but local values are the very essence of exchanges, and if, as Mr. Arbuthnot supposes, they had no existence, exchanges themselves would cease to exist. The value of silver in London must be considered in connection with the average rate of exchange between London and Calcutta. In other words, to repeat exactly what we have said before, and still see no reason to alter, we must consider what sum in rupees a merchant in Calcutta can obtain for a debt due to him in London. If, in lieu of this debt, he takes gold from an Australian merchant who owes money in London, the amount of gold the Australian merchant will give him to have his debt in London cancelled, must be so rated here as to represent at least as much value in rupees as the Calcutta merchant could obtain by the direct exchange, or otherwise he will prefer the latter. Neither will the Australian merchant give a greater quantity of gold than he would have to give in Australia to get his debt discharged in London, which is a question of exchange between those two places. This sum of gold, therefore, less the cost of laying it down in Calcutta and the exporter's profit, should equal the quantity of silver the Calcutta merchant can get for the sum at his credit which is cancelled by the transaction in London; and it is the relative value of gold and silver which will satisfy this equation, that should be observed in rating gold in India. Further, to quote our former article:—"The cost of coinage has also to be taken into consideration, and we by no means intend to say that there are not other elements to complicate the matter still further. The whole of these elements are constantly varying, but, as it is the mean of the rates in the end which renders the trade possible without loss, we could have no better data than the mean of the rates, if we could get them, whereon to base our gold currency."

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

(*From the Sindian, March 3.*)

OUR Agra contemporary's last Cabool news is important, though not surprising, when we bear in mind the perseverance with which the Russians have been for so many years pushing their frontier towards our own. It is now stated that in consequence of a treaty concluded between the King of Bokhara, through his Vakeel, on the one part, and the Emperor of Russia, through his General at Tashkund, on the other, the Russians are to station their troops at a place sometimes called Charjoee and again Charjo, in the territory of Bokhara. This is an interesting fact, because it is undoubtedly one of the results which Peter the Great had in view when, in his reign, the land route between his dominions and Bokhara was first opened. It also reminds us that, about forty-five years ago, the Emperor Alexander, true to his great ancestor's policy, sought to establish closer relations with Bokhara by sending an Ambassador to its ruler. Bokhara is from forty-five to sixty days' journey from Orenburg, according to the season in which the caravans undertake their travels, and is only forty-five days' march from Peshawur. It was the highway of the conquerors of the East, Ghenghiz Khan, Timur Lane, and Nadir Shah, and the Russians are following it steadily. Sixteen years ago they entered Khokan by capturing Ak-Masjid on the banks of the Sir Darya, the Jaxartes of the Ancients. Six years later they had advanced and taken the fort of Pishkat; and in 1862 and 1863 they seized Turkistan on the north and Aulia Ata on the north-east. From these two points the Russians made a simultaneous movement in 1864 towards Chamkant; they were defeated and retreated; but only to return shortly afterwards, to take possession of it, and merge the districts of Turkistan, Chamkant, and Aulia Ata into a new Russian province under the name of Turkistan, by virtue of a decree dated February 12th, 1865. This brought them within 700 miles of Lahore as the crow flies. Since then they have appeared at Tashkund, and fixing themselves there, have been busy constructing a military road, making canals and digging wells as far as a place called Oratippa (also named Uratappa or Oortuppa)—a point nearly at the mouth of the pass which separates the Naratau from the Aktagh ranges, and leads to the city of Bokhara. On this route, beyond the mountains, lies the large city of Samarkand which, as the invaders advance, they will no doubt occupy. Oratippa is only 125 miles from Samarkand, and the latter 136 from Bokhara. This route, we learn, lies throughout in a thickly inhabited, well cultivated and rich country. The road is practicable for wheel carriages. It is not likely, however, now that they have obtained permission to come by their north-west line of advance, that the Russians will pass down from Tashkund at present. In securing a footing at Charjo, they fix themselves on the Amoo, or ancient Oxus, to south-west of the capital of Bokhara and on the high road to Mushed, near the western frontier of Affghanistan. From this point the Russians may advance upon the Persian capital on the one hand, and upon Herat on the other. When they get to the latter point, 346 miles only will separate them from Kandahar. The route between the two cities is quite practicable, and supplies are abundant. The distance between Kandahar and Shikarpoor is 402 miles. The reader must have noticed a paragraph which we borrowed from a contemporary the other day, saying that intelligence had been received of the fact that the Russians were actually pushing on to Kandahar, pursuing the same operations they are carrying through between Tashkund and Oratippa.

The strategic value of Mushed and Herat to the Russians in their great scheme of eastern annexation, is incalculable. At peace with Persia, whose ruler is not our trustworthy ally, they can turn their steps into Affghanistan, conquer it if it will not become their ally against England, and present themselves at the great gateways which open into India, before we shall have thought of moving a single bayonet or sabre to reinforce our 20,000 men scattered along the frontier from the Bolan to the Khyber Simultaneously how easily they could march through the friendly plains of Persia, and making their appearance at the head of the Persian Gulf, snap the thread upon which so much of British vitality in the East depends. These facts, among the most stubborn to be met with, suggest serious reflections; and it is to be hoped that they will not escape the attention of Sir Charles Wood's successor. They are of particular interest to ourselves, suggesting two important measures, which, if only carried out, would strengthen our border defences to an incredible extent. In the first place, these facts force upon our minds the wisdom, for one important object at least—that of mutual preservation—an amalgamation of Sind and the Punjab in one Presidency, whose resources shall be controllable by one hand only that shall be well inured to frontier politics and warfare. No concert of action along the border can ever be hoped for, so long as certain instructions have to come from Bombay, some from Lahore, and others from Calcutta. Even as it is, and we have hill-men only to keep in check, there must be frequent references between the authorities of Sind and the Punjab, which delay operations seriously. We feel next the imperative necessity of rapid communication with the sister province for the conveyance of troops and supplies; and this end can be secured by one means only—that is, the extension of the railway from Kotree to Mooltan. The opportunity of urging these great measures upon the attention of the new Secretary of State for India is so excellent, that we trust it will not be allowed to pass unimproved.

CHINA.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*From the Overland China Mail, Feb. 15.*)

THE News from the North during the past fortnight has been of a more exciting character than usual. The now extinguished Taiping rebellion has only disappeared to make way for dangers equally menacing from Nienfei and revolted braves in various parts of the Empire. Newchwang by the last advices is in great danger, and the community in response to a spirited notice from Consul Meadows and his colleagues are being rapidly armed and drilled in preparation for expected attacks from the local banditti. Peking is remotely in a dangerous position, the rebels who are now marching through Anhui having expressed their intention of sacking the capital.

The news from Hankow is however of the most exciting character. The Nienfei had advanced to within 20 miles of the city, and the surrounding villages were in flames. The revolted braves who threatened to attack the city had been pacified by some concessions made by the Viceroy, but the rebels, grown bold from the weakness and imbecility shown by the mandarins, were investing the whole country round, and their numbers are reported to be very large. The villagers of the surrounding country were flocking into the city in multitudes, and the river was crowded with native craft.

Every preparation for attack was being made by the foreign residents of the city. The two gunboats H. I. M. S. *Tardif* and H. M. S. *Algerine* were being prepared for any emergency, and the drilling and enrolling of volunteers was being prosecuted with great activity.

The French and English Consuls had issued a notification to the effect that there was every probability of an attack being made on the city, and that concerted measures of defence were being carried out, and certain signals agreed upon, so that in case of an attack taking place, two heavy guns would be fired from one of the gunboats, on which all foreign residents would repair to the Club, armed, the ladies and children being taken to the British Consulate for protection.

The Nienfei finding that the foreigners in Hankow are as well prepared for an attack will no doubt retire up the country.

At Chinkiang, according to the *North China Daily News,* the Chinese military guard, originated by Her Majesty's Acting Consul last month, after the attack on a house in the English concession, still continues to patrol the foreign quarter every night, and no further attempts at burglary have been made there, though it is said many robberies, some on an exceedingly audacious scale, are committed in the native city. This is tolerably common throughout China at this season, and no particular significance need be attached to it. The somewhat extensive settlement on the opposite bank is filled with riffraff, who will stick at nothing to get money wherewith to enjoy themselves at new year time, and doubtless many of them find their way to the Chinkiang side.

At Shanghae nothing of great importance has occurred. The chief subjects of interest have been the imprisonment of the French Municipal Council for refusing to deliver over certain documents to the Provisional Committee. The matter has been adjusted in some way, but the particulars are not clearly known.

From Amoy we learn that H. M. Consul accompanied by an officer from the *Scylla* had gone in person to demand the surrender of a Singapore Chinese—a British subject—who had been seized by the native authorities. Mr. Pedder's well known character for determination had its effect, and after a good deal of finessing the man was given up. The rebels near Swatow having made Kiu-ying Chou their head quarters, are fortifying themselves strongly, and the neighbourhood has been ravaged for supplies. They are reported to be organizing a flotilla for the attack of Ch'aou Chau fu, which if carried into effect will probably lead to a request from the local authorities for foreign assistance, which it is to be hoped will be refused on account of the shameful treatment to which our Consul and Interpreter were subjected on their late visit to that place.

With respect to Hongkong we have only to repeat the same story which has rendered the settlement so notorious for some time past and outrages flourish as much as ever. The respectable Chinese merchants and shopkeepers have received permission from the local government to organise a band of watchmen, to be under the control of the Superintendent of Police, to guard their houses and the public streets during the usual Chinese saturnalia at the new year, and apparently it has proved a very wise measure.

We regret to have to report another daring piracy, which took place almost within view of the harbour. The Hamburg schooner *Chin Chin,* whilst working through the Lyee-moon pass, was attacked by two piratical junks; the captain and crew taking to the rigging the pirates boarded and took everything of value they could lay their hands on. On the pirates leaving the vessel, one of the seamen belonging to the schooner was found to be missing, and three men wounded; it is supposed the former was thrown overboard. The schooner returned to this port, and a steamer was dispatched to endeavour to find some trace of the missing seaman, but without success.

We would propose that a Piracy Return be included in the usual Blue Book furnished by the Local Government to the Colonial office; it might prove more exciting than Blue Books generally are. It is however high time that pressure were brought to bear on the Chinese Government, with respect to assisting or co-operating with our own naval forces here, in the suppression of piracy. The demand for a subsidy from the Chinese Government has only to be made, to be assented to if sufficient firmness is displayed.

PIRACY.

AGAIN we have to bring before our readers the fact of another vessel being taken by pirates even at the entrance of our harbour and within sight of the island. It appears that the Hamburg schooner *Chin Chin,* which left this port on Friday last, bound to Tientsin, had got so far on her passage as to have been able to beat out through the Lye-moon pass, where she had only light winds, so that at 7 P.M. on Saturday evening she had only got off Pootoy. She then saw a heavily armed junk, that had been in company some time before, tack and stand towards her; thinking it rather suspicious she at once cleared for action, and when the junk got within range commenced firing on her with her three guns; many shots struck the junk, but she still continued to gain on the schooner, and at last after about half an-hour's firing the junk boarded her, throwing stink-pots, &c, about the deck. The captain then finding he could no longer resist such superior odds ordered all his crew to follow him and take to the foretop out of the way; all did so except one man, who got frightened and jumped overboard with a life-buoy to save himself, when the pirates commenced firing on them in the top, wounding one man. They ordered them to come down and point out three boxes of treasure they knew were on board, which of course captain and crew declined doing; they then commenced to ransack the vessel, taking or destroying nearly everything of value, and after remaining on board about three hours, and having satisfied themselves with all they wanted in the shape of eatables and drinkables, they took their departure. The captain then shaped his course for Hongkong, where he arrived on Sunday at 3 P. M. Another schooner for whom we have fears, the *Johann Anton,* left the same time as the *Chin Chin,* but from her being a faster sailer trust she may have escaped these pests, who seem almost inclined to come and take ships out of the harbour itself and from under the eyes of our gun-boats which are lying there ready for sea, but never there at the right place.

Could not a few pirates be caught by some such ruse as sending out a brig or schooner with a number of men concealed ready to turn out when required.

We are given to understand that in a private way the attention of the Imperial Government has been already drawn to the peculiar organization (or want of organization) on our part which enables pirates to pursue their "calling" almost within the very precincts of the port, while a considerable number of men of war, some of whom are certainly available for preventive duty at the entrances, are lying snugly at anchor.—*Evening Mail, Feb. 12.*

Another case of piracy is reported in the columns of our contemporary this morning. The Spanish brig *Nuevo Lepanto* bound hence to Macao was attacked and captured off Lantao.—*Evening Mail, Feb. 6.*

GALLANT CAPTURE OF PIRATE JUNKS BY LIEUT. ST. JOHN.

THE *Opossum* gunboat arrived at Macao this morning, having returned from a visit to a pirate village called Pak-sui. She there fell in with 15 piratical junks, to which she gave chase. They made towards the shore and the crew escaped, the junks, guns, etc., being captured and entirely destroyed. She also dismantled the fort at Pak-sui and burnt the village. During the conduct of the above operation forty mandarin junks were in sight, who offered no assistance whatever to Lieut. St. John; but on his having completed his work they gallantly advanced, and their crews then took whatever had escaped the attention of the *Opossum's* crew.

While endeavouring to set fire to one of the junks a train laid by the pirates blew up, and we regret to say that the gunner and a boy were seriously injured, and a private marine and two seamen were also hurt. They were brought over to the hospital this morning; Mr. Thomas, the gunner, is hardly expected to recover from the injuries he has sustained.

ALARMING NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

WE extract the following exciting bit of news from the *Hankow Times'* Extra, dated 24th January:—

Our usually quiet settlement has been once more thrown into a state of excitement and alarm during the last few days by the approach of our old enemies, the Braves and Nienfei. On Saturday evening last the British and French Consuls were suddenly visited by the Taotae in person, and informed that a body of Braves, numbering some 6,000 strong, had revolted at Sung-poo, a town about 80 miles off, and were intending to make a descent on Hankow forthwith, and the Taotae entreated the Consuls to take instant measures both for the protection of the Foreign Settlement, and the aid of the Chinese troops in the defence of the wall. Saturday night passed by in quiet, but with Sunday morning came rumours of advance on the part of the Braves, which induced the Consuls to meet and concert measures for meeting the emergency. The Viceroy of Woochang also considered the position of affairs so grave that he moved a large body of troops and gunboats across the river to take up their stations on the outer line of defences. On Monday there was a talk of compromise, the Viceroy having, it is reported, sent offers of pay to the disaffected Braves, who we hear are eighteen months in arrears!! and demand 200,000 Taels. Whether the offer was accepted or no we have not been able to gather, but the Braves certainly stopped their march at the Chebkow, a stream about twelve miles distant. No sooner, however, were the community congratulating themselves on having arrived at the usual result of such alarms, as they thought, when a new danger sprung up in the reported advance of the Nienfei, who emboldened by the alarm caused by the Braves have thought fit to add the weight of their presence to the general panic. They yesterday (Tuesday) burnt Hwangpe, a town about 60 miles from this in a N. E. direction, the refugees from which have been crowding into Hankow for the last 48 hours, and the last tidings we have this morning is that they have divided into two bodies, one of which has occupied the Market town of Hwang-haw-lao, and the other Chebkow, both about twelve miles distant. Whether they will approach any nearer remains to be seen. Happily H. I. M. S. *Tardif* is on the spot, and this morning we were encouraged by the sight of the merry little *Algerine* hurrying up to her old post off the Bund, she having been away when rumours of danger first came on us. The call of the Volunteers to re-organize themselves has also, we are happy to say, been worthily responded to, and they are already being drilled into preparedness for service. A full meeting, of which we will give minutes in our weekly issue, held yesterday, resulted in the enrolment of some 30 names and the appointment of the necessary officers as a temporary measure, and we can only hope that the ardour displayed at this crisis will continue to burn steadily long after the danger now menacing us shall have passed by.

On the Chinese the panic is telling very seriously. The river between Hankow and Woochang foo swarms with boats carrying off passengers and property away from Hankow, and the gunboat on her way up found the entire river for 30 or 40 miles down covered with refugees crossing to the further bank

P. S.—Midnight.—The town of Yang-lo can be seen in flames.

Hardly had our impression of last Saturday been struck off when we were startled by the unexpectedly sudden verification of the forebodings and warnings therein given, in the shape of a report of the revolt of a large body of Imperial troops at no great distance, and the imminent hazard of their immediate march upon Hankow, whilst to render our anticipations still more strikingly correct, the English gunboat was absent.

The disturbed state of Hankow has been briefly alluded to in an extra sheet issued last Wednesday evening, but as since then the danger has become more imminent and the precautionary measures by all bodies have been redoubled, it will be interesting to our friends at a distance to learn the danger, inconvenience and loss foreigners in Hankow have to undergo from the simple perversity, dishonesty, incapability, the contempt and meanness of the mandarins. Hankow is actually in a state of siege, the wall is in its entire length feebly manned, tents and flags are seen at uniform distances along it, and throughout all hours of the day and night the sound of cannon is heard booming through the air. The gates are shut, and the refugees from the country flock in for protection by a narrow space on the extreme edge of the river bank between barricades formed of sandstone hastily thrown up, whilst a perfect exodus of the natives of the town itself took place in the middle of the week. Such as they are, the defences of Hankow are complete. Against an unarmed force, as the Nienfei are known to be, they may avail somewhat, if the soldiers on the wall can be kept in face of the enemy when it arrives. Against any determined attack by armed troops, and those even Chinese, the defence afforded by the wall and the troops on it is simply ridiculous. From all Chinese sources, we must infer that the hordes of Nienfei are countless in numbers. They are said to reach from Yang teen to Shahow, that is, to be completely encircling Hankow N. and E. at a distance of about 15 or 20 miles; and the country people are coming in from the whole surrounding district in regular caravans, and may be seen carrying their beds and babies, fowls and furniture, all packed up together, and disappearing somewhere in the native town. On the Bund all is excitement, the volunteers, consisting now of almost every foreign resident, drill daily. The French and English gunboats are always busy either coaling, landing guns, getting up steam or sending men on shore to drill. On Thursday the English gunboat went down the river with the British and French Consuls on board to reconnoitre and what information was obtained will be made public. Another party on horseback was sent out for the same purpose the same morning, and found that for some ten miles all was quiet at the moment, but we hear they were informed that the revolted troops whose return to their duty has been already notified, have only consented to do so as a very temporary measure, and if within five days (to-day being the fifth) their 17 months' arrears are not satisfied they will either march on Hankow or Woochang, or else join the Nienfei and other rebels. The infatuation of the mandarins in driving the troops to such desperate measures is incomprehensible, and it would be almost reasonable to infer that the treasurer of this province has some ulterior designs in thus breeding revolt and rebellion under the very walls of Woochang. The treasury contains, it is well known, little less than a million Taels (if not more,) and the arrears amount to between two and three hundred thousand.

In addition to the other preparations made, the principal Cantonese have sent in a memorial to the Taotai stating their willingness to raise a body of Canton men, and pay their expenses for the protection of the town, more especially for the patrolling of the streets at night and prevention of incendiarism. The Taotai has accepted their services, on the condition that the men employed be guaranteed as trustworthy, and it is consequently proposed to take three men from each Hong, and two from every Canton shop, making a total of about 200.

A meeting of the Volunteers was held at the Club yesterday evening, and some twenty names were enrolled forming a corps of mounted scouts to be employed as occasion requires.

WE have received intelligence from the North which leads us to fear that the danger at Newchwang is more imminent than was at first supposed. It is a matter for much surprise that Mr. Wade, although often requested by Consul Meadows to obtain for the use and defence of the Newchwang community one or two six-pounder guns, has constantly declined to provide them. The consequence now is that if the rebels really do come, which there seems to be every reason to expect, the hope of the foreign community must rest in intimidating them and not in fighting them. The Chinese authorities consider the danger so great that they have despatched large bodies of troops from Peking, but these will not arrive on the scene until either the rebels have quietly retired or the place is sacked.—*N. C. Daily News, Feb. 3.*

THE following notification has been published at Hankow:—

The undersigned have been informed by the Chinese authorities that a large body of braves have revolted at Sungpoo, a place distant about 49 to 59 miles from Hankow, and that there is every probability that these men will march upon Hankow within the next two or three days. The undersigned have been entreated in consequence to concert measures for the defence of the settlement in co-operation with the local authorities. They therefore deem it necessary to make known the danger to the community, and to notify that they are at this moment occupied in concerting plans with the commanders of their Majesties' gunboats, for the protection of as much of the foreign quarter as can be brought within the influence of the limited means of defence at disposal.

As a preliminary measure the undersigned give notice that in the event of the disaffected troops approaching so near to the walls to occasion imminent danger a signal of two *heavy* guns, discharged in quick succession, will be fired from one of the gunboats, whereupon it is requested that all persons will immediately repair *armed* to the Club, and endeavours will then be made to organise them into a provisional force of co-operation for the common good. At the same signal all ladies and children should be conveyed to the British Consulate where their safety will be duly cared for.

The undersigned are likewise making arrangements for having four or six pieces of artillery placed at their disposal for mounting at the most available points of defence, and any persons who care to volunteer for serving the pieces are invited to send in their names at once, so that they may be somewhat drilled to the use thereof as quickly as possible.

It is earnestly hoped that what danger there may be may disappear in the course of the week, either in consequence of the precautionary measures now being adopted, or of some compromise being entered into between the authorities and the braves, or of their finding it to their interest to move in some other direction. But meanwhile it is indisputable that some precautionary measures need to be taken, and should the event prove that they are not called for by the present emergency, they will be of service in case of future alarms from the Nienfei, who are likewise reported to be not very far distant.

P. DABRY, French Consul.
W. H. MEDHURST, H. M. Consul.

Hankow, 21st January 1866.

SINGAPORE.

CAPTAIN WERNER, of the Dutch ship *Tonia,* reports having seen two vessels ashore on Liat Island, one of which appeared to be a full rigged ship and the other a barque.—*Straits Times, Feb. 22.*

THE Liverpool Overland Company have advertised to convey goods to Singapore and ports in China and Japan, by the *Shaftesbury* from Suez, the through rates being—Singapore £10; Hongkong, £11; Shanghai, £12; Yokohama, £13. This is an enormous reduction on the P. and O. Co.'s rates, which will be of course very welcome.—*Id.*

JAPAN.

(*From the Japan Times Overland Mail.*)

GREAT FIRE AND SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE AT YEDO.

A SPECIAL messenger, whom we dispatched to Yedo immediately on receipt of news that a great fire had broken out there, having returned this morning with his report, we are able to give to our readers the following particulars:—

At 10 P. M., on the night of Sunday the 28th inst., a fire broke out by some accident which has not been discovered in a street called Kawara-tcho, in the quarter of Asaksa, where is situated one of the finest and most venerated of the temples at Yedo, dedicated to the goddess Kwanoong. A high wind blowing at the time, and the houses in the quarter being built of wood and most densely packed together, the conflagration spread most rapidly, and the suburb was almost immediately fired in thirteen different places at once. The sparks were carried across the river which runs there as broad as the Thames at Putney and fired the opposite suburb. The glare of the conflagration was distinctly seen in Yokohama, a distance of 15 miles as the crow flies.

Some idea of the extent of the damage done may be gathered from the fact that the number of houses estimated to have been destroyed is 3,0000. The Japanese police have excellent means of making a return of this character, and we have in our possession a document giving a list of the streets burnt and the number of houses in each. Some Daimio's palaces have shared the fate of their humbler neighbours.

We regret to say that there has been considerable loss of life. When our reporter left Yedo a list of upwards of 30 deaths had been returned: he himself saw many charred fragments of human bodies. These unhappy people met their death it appeared thus:—Under the idea that the goddess would protect them, the people in the neighbourhood crowded into the temple enclosure, and piled all their baggage around the edifice. But the furniture took fire, though strange to say the temple itself remained comparatively unharmed. The priests shut the gates of the enclosure, and the people immediately outside were jammed into a narrow burning street by the constantly increasing crowd behind, whose *impedimenta* formed a barricade behind them which soon took fire also, and the unhappy victims thus perished miserably. The fire raged without intermission for 12 hours, when it burnt itself out.

RUMOURED OPERATIONS AGAINST CHIOSIU.

A circular was issued by the Gorogio at 3 P. M. yesterday afternoon (30th inst) to a number of Daimios at present down at Miako, to the effect that renewed negotiations with the rebel prince having failed, they were to prepare for immediate action.

This being a periodical announcement has caused little excitement. We believe the question to be as far from solution as ever.

"MERRY," in merry England, does not mean mirthful but is corrupted from an old Teutonic word signifying famous or renowned.—"*Passages from Hawthorne's Note-Books,*" *in the Atlantic Monthly.*

A SOUTHERN DRIVER.—He could not say enough in praise of the mule. "Paid eight hundred dollars for him in Confederate money. He earned a living for the whole family last winter. I used to go regular up to Chancellorsville and the Wilderness, buy up a box of clothing, and go down in Essex and trade it off for corn." "What sort of clothing?" "Soldiers' clothes, from the battle-fields. Some was flung away, and some, I suppose, was stripped off the dead. Any number of families jest lived on what they got from the Union armies in that way. They'd pick up what garments they could lay hands on, wash 'em up, and sell 'em. I'd take a blanket, and git half a bushel of meal for it down in Essex. Then I'd bring the meal back, and git may-be two blankets, or a blanket and a coat, for it.—"*The Wilderness,*" *in the Atlantic Monthly.*

FROM DIRT TO GRANDEUR.—It is almost impossible to imagine the celerity with which their Highnesses the Princesses, the whole of the ladies of the Harem, and the slaves even down to the lowest scullery girl, effect their transformation from slatterns to "Peris of the East," the instant that substitutes for the wires of the electric telegraph in the Harem announce the approach of H. H. Ismael Pacha. It seemed like a pantomimic feat; as if harlequin with his magic wand had touched them all with his galvanic battery, for in the twinkling of an eye their dirty, soiled, and crumpled muslins, their Monmouth-street and Petticoat-lane finery was exchanged for gorgeous silks and glittering diamonds. The transformation was not effected like that of harlequin, columbine, pantaloon, and clown, by a total change of garments, but by placing them over their habiliments.—*Harem Life in Egypt and Constantinople. By Emmeline Lott.*

A CHALENGE.—After they had gone, we were all four sitting close together, when I noticed Scope with the point of his gun turned in the direction of my head. I objected to this, and told him that it was evident he was not an old brigand, for he did not know how to handle a gun. He could not bear being laughed at, so for fun I told him that I did not believe he could hit a haystack a few yards off, and offered to let him shoot at me a hundred yards off as often as he liked, if he would allow me just one shot at him first at double the distance. I added that he would be firing at me all day for nothing, but that I should kill him the first time. He was speechless with rage, while his companions were roaring with laughter at him; but one of them put his finger on his lips, as a sign to me not to chaff him any more. All poor Scope could answer in return was to recommend me to go to sleep, which was the equivalent in their language for a hint to shut up.—*English Travellers and Italian Brigands. By W. J. C. Moens.*

MARSHAL CANROBERT REVIEWING THE BRITISH ARMY—At Compiegne, some two or three years back, Marshal Canrobert related a fact which redounded to his credit. At a review of the British army in the Crimea, the Duke of Cambridge, who was to have inspected the troops, observing the French Marshal approaching with his staff, requested him to assist, and to take the right; whereupon the Marshal acquiesced. When they came to the drooping of the colours, Canrobert's blood thrilled in his veins at seeing the names of several of our victories over the French; however, having undertaken the task of reviewing our troops, he accomplished the arduous and painful duty imposed upon him, and went down the line without evincing the slightest emotion. When he related this incident there were several general officers present, some of whom ventured to expostulate. The Marshal said: "There is no use in expostulating and endeavouring to conceal the fact; but those victories inscribed upon the colours were won by the British troops against us."—*Captain Gronow's Last Recollections.*

LATTER DAYS OF GEORGE IV.—For some months prior to his death, the King abstained from eating animal food, and lived on vegetables and pastry, for which he had a great liking. His conduct, from being that of a sensual, greedy old man, became that of a spoilt child; and the way he spent his time was frivolous in the extreme. He was very fond of punch, made from a recipe by his *maître d'hôtel,* Mr. Maddison, and which he drank after dinner; this was the only time he was agreeable, and on these occasions he would sing songs, relate anecdotes of his youth, and play on the violoncello: afterwards going to bed in a "comfortable" state. But a nervous disorder which affected him prevented his sleeping well, and he invariably rose in the morning in the most unamiable of tempers. Poor man, he was greatly to be pitied; for he was surrounded by a set of harpies, only intent on what they could get out of him, among the most prominent of whom was Lady C——, the "English Pompadour." Sir Benjamin Bloomfield was not a favourite with this lady, and, at the first opportunity she found, she caused the King to give him his dismissal; replacing him by a tool of her own, Sir William Knighton.—*Gronow's Last Recollections.*

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Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	„
„ 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	„
„ 2	do.	2s. 0½d.	„
„ 1	do.	2s. 0¼d.	„
„ On demand	do.	2s. 0d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	
3 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	
2 do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	
1 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	
On demand	at 1s. 11⅜d.	

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
4 do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
3 do. ...	2s. 0½d.
2 do. ...	2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. ...	2s. 0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England ...	2s.
On Ireland and Scotland ...	1s. 11⅞d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ... ... 5 „
„ „ 12 „ ... ... 6 „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank Shares and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.	
„ 4 do.	.... 2s. 1d.	„	
„ 3 do.	.... 2s. 0¾d.	„	
„ 2 do.	.... 2s. 0½d.	„	
„ 1 do.	.... 2s. 0¼d.	„	
On demand	.... 2s. 0¼d.	„	
On Scotland do. } On Ireland do. }	2s. 0¼d.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight }	2s. 0¼d.		

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ „ 3 „ ... 4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 14th February 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. {The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 1d.	„
3 do.	at 2s. 0 13/16d.	„
2 do.	at 2s. 0 7/16d.	„
1 do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	„
On Demand (Head Office) ...	at 2s. 0¼d.	„

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 28th February 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital*—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), *in* 40,000 *Shares of* £25 *each.* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1d.	per rupee.
4 „	2s. 0¾d.	„
3 „	2s. 0½d.	„
2 „	2s. 0½d.	„
1 „	2s. 0¼d.	„
On Demand	2s. 0d.	„

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn foronly on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.

J. BEATTIE, Agent.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસથાંન ચાંઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी ब्याक अफ हीदुस्टान, चना, यड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund......................	106,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dunineald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39 Frederick street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.........	The Bank of England.
Do.	The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do.	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER..	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.......	The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England,* or *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bill payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 per cent. per annum		
Do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	do.	5 do.	do.
Do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do.	do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4 do.	do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

घि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन यंड चाइना व्याक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

Capital—Fully Paid up.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—

6 months' sight	... 1s. 11⅞d.
5 „	... 1s. 11¾d.
4 „	... 1s. 11⅝d.
3 „	... 1s. 11½d.
2 „	... 1s. 11⅜d.
1 „	... 1s. 11¼d.
Demand	... 1s. 11d.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 „ ... 5 „
6 „ ... 6 „
12 „ ... 8 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
„ 4 „	2s.	0¾d.	„
„ 3 „	2s.	0½d.	„
„ 1 „	2s.	0¼d.	„
„ on Demand	2s.	0¼d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	2s.	0d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. }	1s.	11¾d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 4 „ „
12 „ „ 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE	CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........	ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£250,000.
BEING PAID UP	£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.

Offices in London .... No. 12, Fenchurch Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight .... at 2s. 0d. per rupee.
3 do. .... at 1s. 11¾d.
On Demand........... at 1s. 11½d. „

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
„ 3 months' „ 4 „
„ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ 7 „

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd September 1865.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Urgent Necessity.—These preparations afford the best and cheapest means of removing all ordinary surgical and medical maladies both in this country and in its colonies. In the latter the Ointment and Pills are invaluable, for none but the careless would be without an antidote to the accidental injuries and the many ailments to which the Settler must be, more or less, exposed, when at a distance from all professional help. Sprains, cuts, burns, skin diseases, ulcers, abscesses, and varicose veins are readily cured by Holloway's remedies. Varicose veins bad legs, and a host of other evils are immediately relieved and gradually cured by the use of these healing and purifying remedies, which their moderate price and universal diffusion happily place within every invalid's reach.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee,
Do. at 3 „	at 2s. 0¾d.	„
Do. Demand		
Do. Scotland „ .... }	2s. 0½d.	
Do. Ireland „ .... }		
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11¾d.	„

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2 per cent.	per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight	3 „	„
Do. 6 „	4 „	„
Do. 12 „	5 „	„

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી બામબે ટરેડીગ એડ બેકીગ આસોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIK, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 do. 4 do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February 1865.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital 5,000,000.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.

Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight.........................	2s. 1d.	per rupee.
3 do. do.	2s. 0¾d.	„
2 do. do.	2s. 0½d.	„
1 do. do.	2s. 0¼d	„
Demand.	2s. 0d.	„

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ 6 „ „
12 „ „ „ 8 „ „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 200,000 shares of Ten Pounds each.

Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.

Board of Directors.

George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq., (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.

Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c., and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours........10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH, *With power to increase.*

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			7 per cent. per annum.		
Do.	6	do.	do.	5½ do.	do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4 do.	do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares, of Rs. 400 each.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—

For 3 months............................ 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ .... 6 „ „
„ 9 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Verawul, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ¼ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industriel* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BRANCHES { London...J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta...Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Demand		1s. 10¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends .. .. ¼ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 7th April 1865.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

BASS & Co.'s BEER in Wood, October's brew, expected early in March. Orders registered by LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 5th February 1866.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs.	27	per Doz.
do. do.		29	„
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs.	27	„
2 „ pts.		14	„
Old Tom	Rs.	20	„

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

1st September 1865.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils) ...	Rs.	16	per Doz.
BEUJ LAIOS WINE ...	„	15	„
Do. Do. ...	„	13	„
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal ...	„	38	„
PORT (Carbonell's) ...	„	32	„
SHERRY do. ...	„	32	„
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co) 1 Doz. cases ...	„	30	„
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fils & Co) Pints 2 dozen ...	„	30	per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen ...	„	30	„

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have now received their stocks of the above, and will be happy to supply Price Lists on application.

They beg to draw attention to the following as having received special approval:—

CHAMPAGNE AND MOSELLE.—These are too well known to require recommendation. The best qualities at Rs. 38 per dozen, pronounced unexceptionable. The other qualities at Rs. 31 and Rs. 26 are better than most found in this market. To the many in this country who under medical advice drink no other Wine than Champagne the Rs. 26 quality offers a trustworthy and economical beverage.

HOCK.—The different qualities of Sparkling and Still Hock are particularly good: they only require to be tried to commend themselves. Sparkling Rs. 38 to Rs 26; Still Rs. 26 per doz. A large Shipment of the latter having been rapidly sold, the indulgence of consumers is requested till the arrival of next invoice.

SHERRIES.—The Wines which really made, and have since sustained, Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s reputation, are their fine qualities of Sherry. Of these beautiful Juices, the Amontillado (Rs. 36) most commands admiration. Associated with it is the Amoroso (Rs. 30), the subtle Aroma of which the true Sherry Drinker alone can fully appreciate.

BRANDY.—The best at Rs. 33 is a very fine flavoured Spirit, and is well known to Connoisseurs, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 have long been favourite Mess Brandies.

RUM, and the other SPIRITS are thoroughly good, and the Liqueurs are beyond criticism. Messrs. R. & Co. will be glad to send cases of selected samples if desired.

ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TOD HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality............	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints.......	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co............	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown............	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal............	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal............	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal............	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	53
Claret Light Capsule............	15
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown............	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal............	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts............	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 26th May 1865.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

BOOKS FOR SALE:

	Rs.	
Punch's Almanac for 1866	0	4
Dicken's Our Mutual Friend. 2 vols.	16	8
——— All the year Round, vol. 14. July 29, to Jan. 6.	4	4
——— Cover for ditto ...	0	12
The Young Englishwoman, vol. 2. July to Dec. '65. With a volume of patterns	5	0
Cover for Chambers's Journal, vol. for 1865 ...	1	0
——— The Queen and Lady's News. July-Dec. '65.	2	8
Plays:—Dumb Lady Cured. The Irishman in London. Alfred the Great. Little Sentinel.—Each...	0	8
Haddon's Book-keeping (Weale's series) ...	0	12
Johnson's Lives of the Poets, vols. 1 and 2... ...	5	4
London Journal, vol. 42. July to Dec. '65 ...	3	8
Sims on Mathematical Instruments	4	8
Mysteries of the Court of London. 8 vols... ...	40	0
Basil. By Wilkie Collins	2	0
Looking Round. By author of "I've been thinking"	1	8
Despatches and Letters of Lord Nelson. 7 vols. By Sir H. Nicolas. (Published at £5 10s.) ...	30	0
The Golden Casket: a treasury of tales for young people. By Mary Howitt	3	12
The Boy's Book of Ballads	3	12
A Boy's Life aboard Ship: told by himself ...	3	0
Stories of Courage and Principle. By Mrs G. Smyth.	3	12
The Play Ground: a boy's book of games... ...	2	0
The Home Treasury of old Story-books ...	3	12
The Fairy Album for good little folk ...	2	12
The Marvels of Nature, or outlines of creation ...	3	0
Nurse Rockaby's easy reading and pretty pictures...	1	8
The Children's Friend. 2 vols. By Mrs. Markham...	3	0
Round Games for all parties	3	4
Aunt Pippin's Tales for Boys and Girls.—Each ...	1	8
Parlour Magic: amusing experiments, &c... ...	3	0
Outlines of Creation, &c. By E. Noyce	3	12
Quadrupeds: what they are, &c. By Capt. M. Reid.	4	8
The six grand parties;—the lion, the dog, the cat, the donkeys,—the butterflies gay, and also the monkeys	2	12
Funnily told tales and funny pictures ...	2	12
Animals: their pictures, habits, and uses... ...	2	12
Don Quixote for the Young	2	12
The complete and wonderful history of Cock Robin.	2	12
The Child's Album—uncoloured pictures... ...	2	12
——— coloured pictures ...	3	12
The Child's Famous Picture Book—uncoloured ...	2	12
——— half coloured ...	3	12
——— whole coloured ...	5	12
Dean's Comic Picture Scrap Book on cloth ...	2	12
Letts's Diary, No. 9. 2 days to a page... ...	4	8
——— No. 10. 3 ditto	3	8
——— No. 12. 3 ditto	2	4
——— No. 34 7 ditto, interleaved blotting.	1	4
Every Man's Own Lawyer. By a Barrister. 4th edn. '65	5	0
Bulwer Lytton's Poems...	5	0
Edinburgh Review for January 1866	4	8

2nd March 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq., ...	Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.	
Henry Fowler, Esq.	London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq	Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq	London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq	Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq.	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq	Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, ...	London.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.	Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.	Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.	
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Secretary.	
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.
HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
JOHN ORD, Esq.
Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
DAVID POWELL, Esq.
ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras..........	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	„ MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	„ DENT & Co.
Shanghai	„ DENT & Co.
Mauritius	„ BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	„ DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	„ DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ...	„ MR. LAVINGTON ROOFE.
Adelaide	„ ELDER & Co.
~~Sydney~~	„ ~~FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.~~
~~Dunedin~~	„ DALGETY RUTTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 20th June 1865.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.

Directors.

Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.
Edward Steward, Esq., Vice President.

George Durrant, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq.
H. S. Patteson, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq
W. O. Hotson, Esq.
C.E. Tuck, Esq.
D. Dalrymple, Esq., M. D.
W. R. Clarke, Esq.
G. E. Simpson, Esq.
C. J. Cockburn, Esq.

Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG, *And Agencies throughout Europe and India.*

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
Lyttleton H. Bayley, Esq., Barrister at Law.
Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—G. Lucas Kemp, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	2
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
55	31	32	33	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

G. LUCAS KEMP, Acting Secretary.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 1st February, 1866.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1862	....	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	....	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	....	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of........		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	....	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	....	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	....	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta 1834*—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen, Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution,* not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year,* and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies,* are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840; the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; a *reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence and without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected,* and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium,* whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500;* but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

Established in 1834.

INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,

Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.

DIRECTORS:

C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. CLEVELAND, Esq. | J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.
Medical Referee—DR. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...£	6,848,181	5	0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...£	1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...£	792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...£	442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be

at the Civil rate, ...	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	„	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	„	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company...	£135,000
Accumulated Fund	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of..	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., (free from adulteration,) manufactured by CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and address upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with COPPER, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings a la Sardines, Soups, Meats and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which, as well as many other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs, Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times,* July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large.—See the *Lancet,* April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of these unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."

Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.

SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.

Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.
Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co.

SALES BY AUCTION

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to Public Auction on TUESDAY next, the 13th instant, a fine collection of Jewellery, consisting of handsome Ear-rings, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Finger-rings, Breast Pins, &c., &c.

15 Cases Glass Ware.
4 „ of China Cigars.
100 Bundles of Chinese Cut Tobacco.
1 Iron Safe.

A quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Argand Lamps, Mustard Bottle, Wax, six Mirrors, and any other goods that may offer.

ON COMMISSION.

~~One excellent Cottage Piano.~~
A large Magic Lantern with 3 dozen Plates.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, Napier Road, next to Mr. S. P. Framjee's Bungalow, all the materials (with the exception of the soil) of a Bungalow assessed under No. 130, now standing in a Garden belonging to Dwarkadass Vassonjee, Esquire.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 8th March 1866.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT ONE OF THE GOVERNMENT BUNGALOWS ON THE ESPLANADE.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the elegant Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, Plated Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Liqueur Frames, Salvers, Plated Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Butter-pots, Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c., and the Furniture well-seasoned Blackwood, such as Circular and Dining Tables, Sideboard, Screens, Hanging Argand and Table Lamps, Diningroom, Arm Chairs, Bookstands, Reclining Couches, Drawingroom Table and Chairs, Easy, Predieu and Folding Chairs, Conversation Couches, Pier Tables, Chiffoniers, Sofa, Tables, a splendid Mahogany Semi-Grand Pianoforte (made expressly for the Indian climate) by John Broadwood and Sons, London, with cover, Writing Tables, Carved 4-Post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, neatly made Teakwood Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Washhand Tables, Table Ornaments and Vases, a new double-barrelled Rifle in case, a double-barrelled Gun in case, a Revolver, a single-barrelled Gun, Books, set of Croquet, Parlour Croquet, &c.

AT 1 P. M.
(if not previously disposed of),

One handsome cane-bodied double-seated light Barouche, with a pair of handsome Bay Young Arab Carriage Horses (very fast and quiet), with a set of Plated Mounted Carriage Harness complete.

A second-hand Palanquin-shaped Office Shigram.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th March 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 12th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
12 „ „ Jacconets.
15 „ „ Madapollams.
7 „ „ T. Cloth.
6 „ Mule and Water Twist.
10 Cases T. Red Hoodnies.
~~400 Barrels American Flour.~~
200 half Barrels do. do.
A case of very superior Dhoties, 1 and 1½ inch. silk border on both sides, 10 yards by 47 inches.
Ditto Turbans with gold ends, 50 yards by 18½ inches.
Ditto Sarries 5 and 9 yards long.
Ditto Silk Sarries with real gold broche flowers of violet, Magenta and green colours.
10 Cases Bluelaid Foolscap.
2 Cases Paper Hangings of pretty patterns.
An invoice of Silver Watches and plated Waiters, 200 Gross Wood Screws.
A few self-adjusting reclining Chairs.
A few handsome Iron Bedsteads and some Iron Swing Cradles.
(Unless previously disposed of by private Contract.)

AT 2 P. M.

A neat English-built self-driving Phaeton, only 12 months old, and a pair of Bay Deccan Ponies, with new Harness.

The same can be seen any day between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

A serviceable Office Shigram, in good order.

A set of nearly new Carriage Harness, with best plated mounting.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P. M. precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable piece of Land admeasuring 16,000 square yards or thereabouts, situated in the Nesbit Lane, Byculla, and adjoining the Clarendon Hotel, together with two partially erected pucka-built mansions thereon.

The Houses upon this property are most substantially built of the best Masonry and Teak Wood, and can be inspected at any time.

For all further particulars and terms and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY,

By order of Dadabhoy Manockjee Vucha, the Mortgagee, on account of Mohamed bin Abdoola Furray, the Mortgager.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a piece of ground situate near Camateepoora, on the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road, with Dwelling-house standing thereon, admeasuring 3,000 square feet, or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Tanner, south by the Foras Road, east by the property of Nowrojee Shapoorjee Oomregur, and west by the property of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

Bombay, 8th March 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

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